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2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.



Vol. XXII. No. 1124.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1866.



. OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail, and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate, D. B. ROBERTSON, Canton, 16th April, 1866.

Ir is hereby notified that, until further orders the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, 24th April, 1866. R. SWINHOE,

CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, BACK OF THE CLUB

A. THE EVENING MAIL. A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE .- \$2 per Month. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. - First insertion. Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(Every Thursday Night.) PRICE -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies,

ADVERTISING .- Same as Evening Mali.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manda, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late consideracoasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great faci-

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the Evening and and Commercial Summary. ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT:

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. | Policies in respect of the same. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12.

Single Copies 50 cents. ADVERTISING .- The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless other-

wise ordered. A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would IVI draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week. If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent in already translated into Chinese

50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price. Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed wit Crests, Initials, &c. A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office,

Hongkong, January 25, 1866. NOTICE

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COM-PANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on-and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid. By Order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co. General Agents. Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.



SHANGHAE and YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "ADEN," will leave for the Places about 24 hours after the Arrival of the next English Mail Steamer.

Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, August 30, 1866.

W. R. DALZIEL,

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

HE PUNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship " BEHAR," Captain BLACK, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and bly increased extends throughout the Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on TUESDAY, the 11th September, at 2 P.M. CARGO will be received on board until lities are thus afforded to Advertisers 5 P.M. on the 10th Instant. SPECIE until Noon on the 11th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 10th.

> CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly re-CHINA MAILS with Summary of News | quested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hougkong.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent Hongkong, August 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton,— J. J. M. . . . 1 Box Worsted. 1 Box Sundries. Monsr. Decourt, . . 1 Box Apparel. . . 1 Box Cigars and [Cigarettes.

Thos. Walters, Esq. . 1 Box Sundries. Hongkong, July 31, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TOSHIPPERS OF TREASURE. PO facilitate the work of Shippers, the I Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of depar-

ture, from 7 to 9 A.M. Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also Godowns are now ready for the reception from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

P & O S. N. Co's NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL M will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND. Superintendent Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

messageries imperiales.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:--

From Bombay.— N/M. . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles.—

No Address, . . . 1 case Baggage. (in diamond), 1 Case Books.

E. V. y O., . . . 1 Hat Box. Ex "Imperatrice." K. & Co., Meyer, . 1 case Effects. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware.

Ex ``Hydaspe."Address Mr Emilie Ajeda, 1 Hat Box. Ex "Donnai," Address Bulot, . . 1 Hat Box.

L. T. 221, . . 1 case Baggage Puscole Pustovethy, 1 case Preserves.

M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 case Baggage. A. CONIL,

Hongkong, August 16, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO IMPORTERS. MINIE undersigned beg to remind Importers of and Label. Wearing Apparel, and Poots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Fireign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order

on London Agent E. MOSES & SON, CORNER OF MIN RIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES. JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA.

Trade Mark: "A PEACOCK!"

1 lb. Tins...... at '6s. 2 oz. Bottlesat 1s. 3d. " oz. 1 oz. ,at 1s. 6d. , oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER-dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute -- dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres,

Iv ry, Hair, &c. &c. The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spor.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

TALLWOODS NEW PATENT AIR-CHAM-BER HAT combines the lightness of the PITH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and namerous other good qualities. for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION .- No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are engine, unless they bear on the lining " Ellwood * * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

BENZINE COLLAS.

11H1S Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Vuluable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son ; 150 Oxford St. London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, Collas. All others are counterfeits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD GLASSES.-BURROW'S BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £6. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16e., £18, 18s.

The Large Glass at £18, 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made. Adress, with Remittance W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGUAND Or order through Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs Grindlay & Co. CAUTION._BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACURER OF EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c., SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN Indigestion, Sour Eructation and BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's Cure of RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Fe

ECRUS MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Leinon Syrup forms A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT. Prepared by

males, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-

CHEMISTS - LONDON. And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-CAUTION -Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle

DINNEFORD & Co.,

REDUCTION

in Prices of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDS VALVES, WASHERS, HOSE, TUBING, all kinds of CLOTHING.

and every Article made in this Material. All Goods Warranted. Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods GEORGE P. DODGE.

SOLE CONTRACTOR TO H. M. ADMIRALTY, BERMONDSEY RUBBER WORKS. and 79, Upper Thames Street, London, Houses of some importance wanted to accept con-

Coughal Asthma, and Incipient CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES.

TOOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America. in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to obse ve that the words "KEATING'S GOUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government

Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic ! Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite to grant Policies against FIRE, to the exflavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is com- tent of £10,000 on any Building, or on posed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they | Merchandise in the same. possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacions preservatives against epidemic

Lutterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP. HOUSE IN PARIS -No. 19, Rue Vivienne. This Liqueur may be found all over the World at he Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

TUPPER & COMPANY. Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

indicestion & stomachic WELKNESS PEPSINE.

TVHIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaire digestion, may be had in the form of Powder. Wine and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New! Agreeable and convenient manner of taking the medicine. 30 PERSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLESI Mannfactured by Maielians a

T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,) MORSON'S KRESOTE.

and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment. * * See their Name and Trade Mark on all Pre-Orders to be made payable in London.

SAUCE. LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that

CAUTION. LEA AND PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitation of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

& P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spunious Imprarions, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Since, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged. L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts

of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights. ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors. Worcester: Mesers. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; by

nd Oilmen universally.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation. (Established by Charter 1720.)

I'HE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased for the above Corporation, are preparon the 18th June 1866. ed to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

DENT & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th April, 1855

Condon and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Established 1843. HE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

class Steamers. THOS. SUTHERLAND, Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantil Ansurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special

Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809, CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263. THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong

for the above Company are prepared

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

MOTICES OF FIRMS. NOTICE.

ETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the "Probate Court of Hongkong," the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY Noble. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts

without delay.

MAX. FISCHER, Administrator. Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

XIE have have this day established ourselves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of MELCHERS & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS, ADOLF ANDRE

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

Office No. 4, Graham St., near Qua Road Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr John STEWARD LAPRAIK. D. LAPRAIK,

Hongkong, July 2, 1866. WYITH reference to the above, I have VV admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER McGlashan Heaton, and the Business will

hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. JOHN S. LAPRAIK. Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE. AR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBCKE has this day been admitted a Partner in

our Firm. CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866. TATE have this day established a Branch VV ... of our Firm at Hongkong.

Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly Bank of India. CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTBEDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr Nicholas Belfield Dennys: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

INTITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and A. S WATSON & Co., Hongkong; and by Grocers Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to

> sign our Firm. A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1866. NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVI rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866. NOTICE. VATE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. MHE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WAICHMAKING. and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

VV tisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

INTITH Reference to the above Adver-

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

G. FALCONER. Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

YY to sign our Firm per procuration.

TATE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN

BEHRE & Co. Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr I THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTHCE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr L ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr James PEN-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

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THE CHINA MAIL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1866.

DEATHS.

At Funchau on the 25th August, the Captain of the Swedish ship Gustav Adolph, died of heat apoplexy, — previously complaining of pain in the stomach &c.

At Funchau on the 25th August the Custom House officer died on board the steamer Undine, complaining of pain in the stomach, after a few minutes of At the Feamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 26th August, Alexander Randern, late Steward to Messrs, Jardine, Malhesoc & Co., aged 27 years,

At Hongkong, on the 28th August, G-orge Le Fevre, late Master of the Tugboat "Fame," aged 26 years.
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 30th August, An European Scaman, name unknown. On board the P. & O. steamer Behar, on the 11th instant, a few hours after leaving I enang, George Smith, Esq. Manager of the "Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East," Singapore.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK,

Barning of S. S. Huquang-Meeting of Consals at Amoy respecting Rice embargo

__Hongkong-The Stamp Act-Execution of a plrate-Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company-The New Hotel Company-New half dollars-Seizure of bullion belonging to the Agra Bank-The flogging Ordinance-The Regatta _Club_News from Manila.

Our news from the Coast ports is not of any very great interest. The unfortunat Huquang has been burnt at Kiukiang and an indignation meeting of Consuls has been held at Amoy to protest against the em-Bargo on Rice at Taiwan. With respect to the latter affair it is but a repetition of the old, old story. The Chinese Government makes any number of engagements, signs treaties and promises fair, while its subordinates evade their performance whenever possible. There is but one cure for such a state of things. Let the Central Government be distinctly told by all the foreign representatives in Peking that in all future cases in which departmental officials fail to carry out the (at all events expressed) intentions of their government, their punishment would be taken in hand by the foreign powers and would not be demanded of the utterly powerless advisers of the dragon throne. In this case for instance the seizure of the offending official himself his word would have had a most happy effect. There is not the slightest fear of bloodshed resulting from such a course. In most cases the people would remain perfectly neutral, not being distinguished by affection for their rulers. such a Scheme may be Quixotic but what is to be We have only three courses open to us. To make the central government do as we wish, which would necessitate an armed protection on our part. To punish those who make fools of us, ourselves; or to put up with it. Protests are of little avail. No sooner is one case patched up than another

breaks out. Locally we of Hongkong have had quite enough excitement during so rare. The STAMP Act is the great subject under discussion. We publish elsewhere reports of the meetings held and letters written on the subject, so will only here state that it seems His Excellency the Governor is determined that we shall have a stamp act imposed and that the community an equally determined that they will not. So far we have not got to any, thing beyond fair though earnest 'discussion, in which it seems that the public have rather overlooked the expressed intention of the Governor to greatly modify the act in its present form, though speaking of him in courteous terms. Our own opinions as expressed in our daily issue are in favour of a modified act leaving ordinary; business and shipping transactions unfettered. Oue of our conporaries is entirely against any act whatthat all shades of opinion are pretty fairly represented in the columns of the local

Cheong Chat Tai a notorious pirate was executed yesterday morning. He made no confession before death, but Hougkong may congratulate itself on being rid of so dangerous a scoundrel.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock day when a dividend of 14 per cent was those of a Foreign "settlement," "conces-Committee held a meeting yesterday also and a contract for \$85,000 was accepted from the Contractor Awali. The works are to be commenced immediately.

The new Hotel Company are showing signs of vitality. A meeting is to be held on the 13th proximo when we shall doubtless learn what they intend doing. splendid institution might be established on remunerative terms if a little zeal and goodwill is shewn for the project by the Colonists generally. Some new half dollars were issued from the mint a few days since -more however as specimens than as a promise of a good supply. We are sadly in want of these coins, the constant annoyances incurred under the present system by

tating, yet the Mint is still idle. A compulsory law obliging the exchange of old for new dollars will we expect be the only means of putting the new coin into circulation. Nineteen boxes of bullion were seized on board the Mail steamer, just as she was leaving, by the Sheriff. They are said to be the property of the Agra Bank and had arrived from America. The manager endeavour to ship them off, but was thus prevented at the last moment. We cannot understand this affair. If he was legally justified in shipping them their detention must be vexations and in fact illegal. If he was not justified in acting Location." as he did, the action must be regarded as a piece of sharp practice which might be qualified with a disagreeable adjective. We cannot however express an opinion on the merits of the case until we are in possession of all the facts-which at present we are not.

The flogging ordinance seems to have a beneficial effect on the returns of crime, the number of prisoners having decreased some 20 per cent, and that apparently not, as a the Magistrates.

been amusing themselves and the public by matically mysterious form :some well contested races, which we trust | "Purchasers of tea in the interior will be continued.

From Manila we learn that several Chinese have been committed to prison for bribing or attempting to bribe the late Governor. The new Captain General seems to be "making an impression" upon all teas from the producers of the same, which classes and we wish him success in his endeavours to purge that colony from the evils under which it has so long suffered.

A not unnatural wish has often been expressed by the Residents of Hongkong to see this Colony made the head quarters of British law in China: -not merely for those actually under Colonial government, plain to ordinary people, but mysteries but for all whose status as British subjects at the open ports entitles them to the protection and aid of their Government. The establishment of a Supreme Court at Shanghae-which so far from being even and his confinement until he had fulfilled a "British settlement," can only be described as a conglomeration of nationalities, over which the Chinese authorities exercise jurisdiction so far as their own people are concerned, has been looked upon as an act which unnecessarily ignores the existence of a colony so important from its geographical position and the nature of the trade which passes through it. For our own part, we conceive that in all cases, where Chinese or foreigners are Flaintiffs or Defendants in any actions, the advantages possessed by the position of Shanghae, as being nearer than Hongkong is to Peking, are such as to make it very advisable that a court past week, any thing in that way being empowered to try such cases should be located there. Native assistance also. under a certain amount of supervision on the part of the higher Chinese authorities, is obtainable there, which could not be procured at Hongkong, and few Residents in China are averse to such a court having its head quarters at the model settlement.

The chief reason urged for the establish ment of a Supreme Court at Shanghai, to deal with cases arising between purely British subjects, is that it forms the Court of appeal from the provincial Courts held by the Consuls at the Treaty ports. That it is able by being in direct communication with both the Consular Authorities and the Minister, to exercise a more powerful influence over the minor Courts than could be exerted ever, while the other is in favor thereof, so by a Court at Hongkong; and that its decisions are more likely to be dispassionate and unbiassed than those of the Sapreme Court of this Colony, which certain people will persist in considering as a simated by some mysterious hatred to

every thing Consular in China. To most people it would seem that the fact of Colonial interests being so essen-Company held their third meeting yester- tially different in a general sense from declared. This though not as high as on sion," or (to find a better term) " Locathe last occasion shews a flourishing state tion," would be a strong a gument in favor of affairs and the shareholders seem to be of the Court of appeal being situated in very well satisfied. The new City Hall Hongkong, and not at a port where, at all events presumably, it must to a certain extent come under consular influence. The object of a court of appeal is, we presume, to obtain a calm reconsideration of the ci cumstances of an action from perfeetly unbiassed judges, and this would any of the British "Locations" on the curity of Messages in the Indian telegraph passengers passing through Hongkong

THERE is a Prussian Consul at Shanghae, an amiable gentleman yclept Tettenborn, and he has apparently been made the medium for conveying information of a rather important character, deeply interesting to our tea-merchants generally, and especially to purchasers of tea in the "interior" of China. The document in rule, from undue leniency on the part of which this precious information s conveyed is published by our contemporary, The members of the Regatta Club have the Daily News, in the following gram-

> China are hereby informed that, in accordance with a decree of the Governor Li Foo tai just communicated to me, they have to obtain receipts of duties on the receipts presenting, they will be permitted to pass all the Custom Houses.

The Sybilline books, the Schleswig Holstein dispute, the esoteric doctrines of Egyptian theology, or the Mysticism of the Rosicrusians, may perhaps be made ancient and modern must pale their ineffectual fires before the oracle of Tetten. born. The first impression on reading the above announcement (as our contemporary remarks) is one of hopeless bewilderment. What receipts, for what duties, from what producers-are a few among the questions which suggest themselves; and these are succeeded a wild endeaveur to determine whether the purchasers are to be made a present of the hard times, or whether the people from whom they have to obtain them are they who have produced the receipts, or the duties, or the teas; whether the receipts are to present the producers, or the producers the receipts, and which are to be eventually allowed to pass the Custom Houses. Eventually, an idea dawns that the "Governor Li-Footai," --- by which excate the viceroy of the two Kiangs,-wishes purchasers of teas to obtain, from the growers, receipts for duties which the latter have paid, and promises that, on pres ntation of these receipts the teas shall be allowed to pass the inland Custom Houses. The inference of course is, that unless there receipts are produced, the teas will not be allowed to pass; and the question next arises, what right the vicercy has to impose any such novel regulation, at d what possible aberration can have induced Mr. Tettenborn to give it so immediato publicity and so emphatic sanction. We are not aware of the precise terms of the Prussian convention with China, but we imagine they mainly resemble those of the English, French and American treaties; and certainly there is no provision in either of these requiring foreigners to

act as surveyors of taxes to the Chinese Government Similar notices have been served on the other Consuls, but they have not made them public. The question (says the Daily News, how to resist the imposition. is more difficult than its detection. We may be privately convinced of the motive of the tule which His Excellency wishes to introduce, but it is less easy to prove its existence. We can of course refuse to comply with the request that certificates of the payment of local duties be shown at the Custom House. The Chinese have no right to impose such a restriction. But this refusal will not prevent the exaction of these dues, which will be mere transit squeezes under another name.

The decisions appealed against would of the establishment, are not prevented and lodging at a reasonable rate, while lingly to any suspension of hostilities, bethen be those of the Shanghae Supreme from remaining within hearing of the exempt from the petty but annoying cares Court, and as cases would seldom arise in clicking of the instruments in the operat- attendant on Chinese squeezes, sulky cooks, which these questions would be raised, ing room, and as they are able to read by and careless house boys, would be a powernogreat hardship would be inflicted sound, they may take down Messages isi- ful attraction, and an additional source of on the judges of that Court. Such a multaneously with the operator on duty. constant income would thus be derived transfer, while it would probably give They then hurry off to their merchant from a liberal scale of contract with persatisfaction to the British Community in friends, who thus get the telegrams long manent lodgers. The scheme should, how-China, would add to the importance and before the persons to whom they were ever embrace, something more than a mere position of the Colony, and would give a addressed know of their existence. Should attempt to supply food and dodging. a thorough ventilation of any case brought | Hongkong, this explanation by Sir U. takes a fancy to have one's hair cut, a pull before the Supreme Court at the "Model ADLEY will enable the telegraphic depart- of the bell summons straightway a barment to prevent the perpetration of a si- ber who clips and dispenses news with milar fraud here. The fact of reading by equal celerity; a person's boots burst (as sound may be doubted by the inexperi- travellers' boots will sometimes) and enced, but the ability to so read is easily cobbler is at hand to mend the injuredacquired by a smart operator.

50 per share. At the meeting some dis- any part of the town, a guide is ready to cussion arose as to the desirability of the accompany the guest, while thit books and pondents that the prospects of peace are Company taking shares in the Hongkong | messengers are equally at command for Fire Insurance Company, with a view to those who may wish to avail themselves benefit by mutual working, and it was of their services. resolved "that the directors be authorized to subscribe for five shares in the Hong- of trifles, and an attention to these minor kong Fire Insurance Company, and to points would go far to popularize the belligerent there might be some ground for work in unison with that office in any scheme. Opposition has, we know, been her imposing her will, but as she has preway they may deem desirable for the in- met with from some influential quarters, ferred the position of a neutral she has no terests of the China Fire Insurance Com- but the directors of the Company are by right to dictate to either of the contending pany." Clearly here is a chance that the no means men of straw, and their position Hongkong Company should not let slip. is a certain guarantee that the matter will So far as their business may be worked | be well carried out as soon as commenced. "in unison" with that of the r Shanghae | We shall watch with great interest the neighbours, " for the interests of the Chi- steps resolved on at the meeting now called, na Fire Insurance Company," the connec- and feel sure that a few signs of vitality tion will be deemed "desirable" by the are alone wanting to excite public interest latter; but surely it is worth more in the matter. than a five share investment. The resolution is perhaps unfortunately worded, for it suggests the presence of a selfish motive on the part of our no: thern friends: still we have no doubt that our local Company will gladly welcome them as investors in our local stock, even to the small extent of five shares. But they must not expect us to send a fire engine to put out Shanghae conflagations. Like the mayor of Ports- | nought, and the Bankruptcy Bill cannot | spirits were Lord Russell and Mr. Gladmouth who urged 50 reasons for not firing | be expected to pass this year. The Times. off a royal salute, and ended with the hopes to see three bills passed which reof the "receipts of duties," in consideration explanation that he had no powder, we might enumerate the impossibilities of such cooperation; but we content ourselves with stating that we have no good fire engine, nor a fire brigade—facts which are about as discreditable to Hongkong as the system of public vaccination. If these anything that we care just now to call to bills pass, says the Times, they may make remembrance

From the " Evening Mail".

pression it is, we presume, intended to indi- | WANT of space has prevented our before noticing and drawing the attention of our readers to an advertisement which has lately made its appearance in our columns, respecting a meeting which is to be held on the 13 h September next, by the Shareholders in the New Hotel Company (limited). If ever men deserved well. their fellow creatures, those who have cleared off an immediate reaction will, set started this scheme can certainly claim to in, and that money will for a long time be be the people, so far as Hongkong and its visitors are concerned. Hitherto any unfortunate voya, eur bound North or South. compelled for his sins to pass twenty four or forty eight hours at Hongkong, was, if unable to avail himself of the hospitality of friends, thrown upon the tender mercies of the existing race of landlerds, who for the prices they charge, most certainly do not give anything like the accommodation, prospect of war with any great complacency. food, or artendince that could fairly be ex-

> Loud and deep have been the blessings bestowed upon the existing race of Hotels in Hongkong, and the most impartial critic must admit many short-comings, which it is perhaps best that we do not too accurately describe in our columns. Under these circumstances it is a wonder, not that a company should now be formd to offer suitable accommodation to bilious victims just released from the pains of seasickness. but that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse without steps being taken to establish un hotel worthy of the

defy competition. Not only, however, seem to be better obtainable here than at A GREAT deal has been heard of the inse- would the constant and large stream of cided that the war against Prussia should offices. Sir Charles C. Adley, in his farnish a goodly number of inmates, but We can quite understand that the Con- "Story of the Telegraph in India," gives an adaptation and modification of the suls would strongly object to their deci- us a solution of the mystery how Mercan- American system would lead many single Having concentrated her forces, Austria sions being revised in the first instance by tile Messages became known to the native men who are now compelled to rent houses hopes to be able to make way against the a Colonial Court, but this we do advocate. merchants, and were acted upon hours or rooms at rates, which in proportion to Prussians, and if France does not interfere We only desire that the Court of ultimate before the real addressee, the English their incomes are exorbitant, to take up it is within the bounds of possibility that appeal be transferred to Hongkong, leaving merchant, knew anything about them, their abode therein almost as a permas she may succeed in her endeavours. Prusthose who keep no shroffs being most irri- matters much as they are in other respects. The signallors who keep no shroffs being most irri- matters much as they are in other respects. The signallors who keep no shroffs being most irri- matters much as they are in other respects. The signallors who keep no shroffs being most irri-

fairer guarantee than at present exists for the telegraph wire ever reach as far as the American Hotels for instance, if one Ministry to believe that there is a great high lows; a trunk gets broken in the deinstant, and declared a dividend of Tls. it. Then if one wants to find one's way too against Austria.

The sum of human comfort is made up

From the "Evening Mail.") THE following is an abstract of the Review. from Mitchell's Maritime Register, of the week ending 14th July :

It is expected that the business of the session will be brought to a close in the last week of July or the first week in August. Mr Gladstone's complicated scheme for reducing the National Debt will come present the result of nearly eleven years' work in the medical department of the Privy Council, namely, a general Public Health Bill; a bill for improving the poorer quarters of towns and the dwellings of the labouring classes; and another for improving a difference of some tens of thousands of deaths identical with annually.

The laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable has commenced, and, so far, has gone on perfectly satisfactorily. The details given by correspondents of the various journals are those of the last attempt'

The non-reduction of the Bank rate of discount is viewed in all commercial circles with the greatest possible discontent. Times anticipates that when all the bills at of | present in continental hands shall have been as cheap as it is now dear. The present rate will appear the more extraordinary when it is considered that across the Channel the rate averages 3 to 31 per cent, while outside the Bank, the Stock Exchange is offering advances on Government securities at 6 per cent.

That unfailing thermometer of public opinion, the Bourse, has exhibited signs that the people of France do not regard the The news of the break down of the armistice was signalised by a serious fall, especially in Italian stock, which fell 2f. 35c., closing at 50f. 30c. Rentes fell 1f. 25c., closing at 67f. 25c.

A late Paris letter gives a few particulars of interest with reference to the Austrian proposal for an armistice. It appears that the report that the proposals of General Gablenz for an armistice were rejected by the King of Prussia is unfounded. He this means, without the Stamp Act. we accepted them, but under exceedingly onerous conditions. Under the pressing difficulties of his position, Benedek accepted the conditions, subject to the decision of his Government. The news was sent to Vienna, and immediately on its arrival the Council met. At this gathering a decision As the rendezvous of the P. & O. and | was arrived at, the effect of which was that Messageries steamers such an institution, if | the Prussian proposals were rejected, and well conducted, would be able to almost the cession of Venetia to the Emperor of the French agreed upon. It was then debe continued with the help of the army withdrawn from Venetia. The real object of Austria in its dealings with France has been less to make peace than to gain time.

lieving that she will be able to gain her ends far more easily by war than by a Conference, in which, in all probability, the whole of the great Powers would be array-

Kossuth is still labouring to induce the Italian Government to take up the cause of his country. Supported by some of the more distinguished members of the emigration, he has succeeded in inducing the new deal of discontent still existing amongst the Hungarians, on account of the non-fulfilment of the promises made by the Austrian Government, and of the heavy taxation by which the people are ground down. Ricasoli has accepted the proposals of the Hungarian leader, and it is understood that the auxiliary legion, which is to be placed unlightful squash of luggage, which is one of der his command, will give its services THE China Fire Insurance Company at the natural features of P. & O. organiza- upon the understanding that Italy will in Shanghae held a meeting on the 22nd tion, and a carpenter is on the spot to mend. like manner assist the liungarians rising

> It would appear from the various corresrather darker than they were some days back. The threat of the Emperor that he would make war upon the Power which did not accept the armistice does not appear to have produced any effect, and, indeed, is scarcely likely to do so. Were France a

Mr. Seward's visit to Paris has opened with several interviews with the Emperor and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The object of these conferences is understood to be the solution of the difficulties which impede an immediate settlement of the Mexican question. One writer states that Mr. Seward is endeavouring to," bring about an understanding between France and the United States with regard to Canada." It is, however, hard to see in what way French interests are concerned with British North America. If Mr Seward has any arrangement to make on this subject he will probably do so with Lord Stanley, to whom and to whose Government he is scarcely likely to be so strongly opposed as he would to be to a Ministry of which the guiding

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. 22nd August, 1866.

H. E the Governor,

The Hon, the Acting Chief Justice. The Hon, the Attorney General.

The Hou, the Colonial Secretary, The Hon, the Colonial Treasurer. The Hon. Mr Whittall.

The Hon. Mr Deut. The Hon. Mr H. D. Gibb. Minutes of last meeting read and con-

His Excellency opened the meeting by remarking, that he thought it necessary that the Council should at once come to some decision in relation to the revenue and emenditure, that they had but two things to consider, whether they would cut down the expenditure or increase the revenue ; and with this view he would propose the second reading of the Stamp Act, and he was the more anxious for this because he

wished to have the act print d and placed before the public. Mr Whittall addressed the meeting, say: ing: that he must oppose any further taxation, while the Colony continued to pay the military contribution. Circumstances had entirely changed since this contribution was first proposed. And he believed a petition would be got up, endorsed by the public generally, and by this meeting

he hoped, with the approbation of the Gove nor, asking for its removed. He did not think it could be said that the Colony was undertaxed when with a population of 120,000 and only a few of these tax payers, a revenue of £200,000 per annum was raised. The Stamp Act was open to other objec-He honed his colleagues would heartily oppose it, and that His Excellency would consent to abandon it. Hitherto Hongkong had been a free port, and it was to this encumstance that the prosperity of the Colony was due. The Chinese traders were a timorous class. They already looked with distrust upon the Junk and Pirate Ordinances, and this coming upon the top of the others they were beginning to ask, where it will stop. He proceeded to examine the estimates, to show that no immediate necessity existed for an increase of taxation. He proposed to strike out the estimates for the new-road from Government house to the Gap, and the \$26,000, the Colonial share to the gun-boat. By should obtain a surplus if \$17,000, and if necessary a small loan might be made. He should oppose paying for Gun-boat. The Royal Navy was here to protect commorce, and one of its first duties was the suppression of piracy. And the Chinese should also be moved to contribute to this. The Home Government in agreeing to pay half the expense, did in reality admit a principle that bound them to pay the whole. As regards the contribution he was very sanguine, that if proper representations were made at home, that matter would be set right. He also hoped that the revenue would increase, and trusted that in the future the money would not be squandered. Independently of this there were several plots of ground from which revenue might he raised. There was the new Battery point, which he put down at sixty thousand dollars If the military authorities gave over Kowloon, and he believed that before very long they would do this, that ought to

be a source of great profit to the Govern-

ment. Then there was the Mint to be con-

would be manifest. In case of its success,

it would increase the revenue, or proving a

failure, would relieve it. If a loan was not

desirable there might be an increase of the

sidered. By 1867, its failure or success

His Excellenty could Whittall's gues, but to him for hisremarks. have the assistance of hi and his had tharacter all he had aid There however, which he wis De alusion t The princip tribution. been established, that c owed the 南藤 Govern ment did ni. cept in the Austra He was so with think irritation Famed on th 浸 屬aid no e munity. the navy. The militar regarded from sum, return for de the system at the half of the mot and he did whink we He believes pulation 145,000 really die quid pro y was due European Fur son, who curity of the marcantile 引盛the Col ligi taxati police and were note ckened as 为(髓n the a countries (distries, he taxation as Bery lig

adopted amp Ac first tax high had almost the forty one w. under the remastance there was by marm ex ese trading classes. He understants that the ne intended toprofeet the the dishout til lie tho TE money additionalieting of s greater confidence it V place Mr M histall had boat. What he had was perielly tue, but that we herepuly pay a Booat in police du jes which here. Departhes hav Foreign Covernments hitherto the liply had is a free and ev He Wished to surveilance. If the thrown out, then the g

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the tax. Mr Gibb advocated Act for twelve month little money could be the reservoir at Pocommunity would prand light rates doub!

Mr Whittall though failure, and that it penses with its preses His Excellency sa Act was passed at or into operation until guments had been us

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Against it. — The Hon. Mr Wh The Hon. Mr Den The Hon. Mr Gib The estimates wer

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THE ST To the Editor of to DEAR SIR,-I be

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LATIVE COUNCIL. lad August, 1866.

PRESENT: overnor, be Acting Chief Justice. ie Attorney General. he Colonial Secretary. he Colonial Treasurer. Ir Whittall. Ar Dent. Ar H. D. Gibb.

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No. 1124.—Augus: 30, 1866.]

His Excellency could not agree with Mr Whittall's figures, but was much obliged to him for his remarks, and was glad to have the assistance of his great experience, and his high character added weight to all he had said. There were three points however, which he wished to notice. He regretted the allusion to the military con-

tribution. The principle had every where been established, that colonies should contribute in this way, as an obligation they owed the Home Government for the payment did not, except in the case of some or the Australia Colonies, defray the expense. He was sorry to think that any feeling of irritation remained on the minds of the community. We paid no contribution to the the navy. The military contribution was regarded as one sum, which we gave in return for the physical protection received at the hands of the mother country. Other colonies, only equal to this in poulation larger amount. paid £50,000, while we pay but £20,000, and he did not think we had a bad bargain. He believed a population that Mr Whittall had estimated at 125,800, to be nearer 145,000. He really did feel that a debt of quid pro quo was due on behalf of the European Garrison, which insured the security of the mercantile world. He really did not think the Colony heavily taxed.

What was called taxation, was made up countries, and in the absence of all excise adopted the Stamp Act, it would be the first tax which had been imposed, and almost the only one which was expedient under the circumstances. He did not think there was any alarm expressed by the Chinese trading classes. He believed they would intended to protect the honest trader against the dishonest. He thought we were removed nerated for the money expended, in the additional feeling of security, and in the greater confidence it would give to all inferested in the Colony. In the second place Mr Whittall had objected to the gunhoat. What he had said about the fleet was perfectly true, but he must remember that we were only paying a share in the expense of a boat intended to discharge police duties, which had been neglected here. Despatches have been received from Foreign Governments, complaining that

this or that was allowed at Hongkong, and hitherto the reply had always been "This is a free port and everybody comes who likes." He wished to introduce more strict surveilance. If the whole scheme were thrown out, then the gunboat perished with it. We were only asked to pay half the working expenses of a costly gunboat, handed over to us, with machinery and everything perfect, and at any time we could give it up to the Admiral of the Port, and he did not think he could be induced to refuse the offer. We could square the revenue, and save a little money each year, by giving up the roads, not supplying the Colony with a sufficiency of water, leaving the drains unflushed, and the filth in the streets to breed postilence in this hot climate. But he did not suppose that this was what they wished. Coming forward so

pular measure, and this a tax, he could

only be actuated by a deep and honest con-

viction that it was for the best. Mr Dent said he did not rise in any factious spirit of opposition, but he supported the remarks of Mr Whittall and should oppose the Stamp Act most decidedly, and \$18.000, deducting the apper road and the $_{
m L}$ Gun-boat. As for the gun-boat, if it was destined to perform police duty, it out to be paid for out of the police tax. He looked upon the Mint as the rain of the colony. At the end of 1867 its failure or success must appear, and that would relieve the Colony, not only of \$50,000, but of \$120,000, He thought it would be very pleasant to repeal the stamp act, but much more so

not to pass it. The Colonial Secretary argued that the Council could not now take exceptions to the military contribution. That whether the mint was stopped or not, it could not balance the estimates. That allowance had been made for the land near the Harbour Master's Office. That putting the gunboat on the police rates would not balance revenue. That it was evident that there must be a loan or a tax, and he preferred

Mr Gibb advocated postponing the Stamp Act for twelve months, and thought that a little money could be borrowed to carry on the reservoir at Pok-foo lum. That the community would prefer having the police | ter and wiser scheme be suggested-because and light rates doubled to seeing a Stamp

Mr Whittall thought the mint already a penses with its present machinery

His Excellency said that if the Stamp Act was bassed at once it could not come into operation until March. The same arguments had been used against it in Singapore, but it had proved a success there. As to doubling the police rates, it should have his serious attention.

His Excellency objected strongly to a number of small taxes, that would harass the community.

The Council then divided on the second reading, which stood

For second reading,— The Hon, the Acting Clif Justice

The Hon, the Attorney General. The Hon, the Acting Colonial Secretary. The Hon, the Colonial Treasurer.

Against it,— The Hon. Mr Whittall.

The Hon. Mr Dent. The Hon. Mr Gibb.

committee without alteration. The ordinance for altering the vacation of the Supreme Court, so that it will come between the 20th of August and the 12th of October, passed its third reading, and after an alteration of 12th of October to

12th of September was passed, The Council adjourned till Thursday 30th instant at three o'clock.

The following important documents have been forwarded to us for publication:-THE STAMP ACT.

To the Editor of the " Evening Mail." East Point, 27th August, 1866.

DEAK SIR, -I believe that I shall best

olice and light rates. Viewing the matter the annexed letter, by requesting you to give it publicity in your columns this even-His excellency would postpone it for twelve ing,-I am, Dear Sir, Yours most obedi-

J. WHITTALL.

GOV-BINERT HOUSE, 25th August 1868. My DEAR SIR, -It occurs to me that the meeting to consider the proposed Stamp Ordinance might be assisted, by removing one or two popular errors which now encumber the field of discussion. They are

within my own personal knowledge, and can of course be best youched by myself.

derstood—that when fixing \$120,000 as the yearly addition to the Colonial Revenue. which a review of our Financial position led me to think requisite, I had not the remotest intention of imposing taxation to a

It is nevertheless quite true that the Schedule of the Ordinance, as it now stands, would probably produce a much larger sum. That Schedule, however, was purposely left thus comprehensive, with a view to deciding with advice of the council, on the distribution of the proposed limited taxhouse rent, police and water rates, that ation, and on the items expedient to reject were not reckoned as taxation in other and retain. I felt that on such points, the and custom duties, he really thought the opinions of the unofficial members and the new gun-boat. If these things were retaxation was very light If the council Mercantile Community ought to carry quired, the further taxation they would linguess on the part of the residents to af- ture of the following items, viz New

any merit or the reverse in framing the provisions of the proposed Ordinance. It is understand that the new Ordinances were almost a verbatim copy—except in one or | years, and to be repaid in yearly instaltwo points peculiar to Hong-kong, of the and more especially in the neighboring charge. But there were several items in Straits Settlement, where I understood on the best authority that the measure had been working satisfactorily, and had completely refuted prophetic warnings of evil similar to those uttered here.

> It may be well to add that the completion of various provisions in the Schedule had been purposely deferred till the appropriate moment of discussion in Council. Thus the liable to duty is left unsettled-au observation which applies to several other items.

As the above matters lie within my own personal knowledge I have thought it right to state them to you-not merely as Senior non-official member of the Council, but as being in a better position than myself to correct misapprehensions injurious to a discassion which, to be useful, should start with correct premises.

Of course those who think no taxation needed—and those who, even if taxation be soon after his arrival, to propose an unpor required, think a stamp duty not the best tax, are quite right in opposing a measure which they disapprove. The introduction I almost envy those who are satisfied that none is necessary, even though we continue protest against it. He had gone through | the Public Works and progressive improvethe Estimates and made out a surplus of ments, which I trust will long mark auspi-

ciously every year of the colony's history. I know that the form in which the estimates are printed, by order of H. M. Govtions, excuse a large margin of misapprehention of our financial position. I believe it would be very easy to furnish a meeting of the General Public with not one, but several, apparently triumphant proofs, drawn perhaps from opposite and inconsistent sources, of the temporary nature of our financial difficulties, and yet the best of these proofs would probably be a delusion, which a brief explanation from the Auditor General could

Individually of course I regard a stamp duty as preferable to any other mode of taxation in this colony. Otherwise I would not propose it. I do propose it—till a betsee in it a system tested already in a neighbouring country and throughout Brifailure, and that it can never pay its ex- tish India without injurious results to commerce. I see in it a system capable of immediate contraction and expansion according to the Public exigencies. I see in it a measure which indirectly compels others than mere residents here, to share the bur then as well as the profits attendant on buof abating the gambling by time bargains, which must injuriously affect legitimate business. I see in it a system approved by the most emment political economists as apportioning taxation according to the magnitude of the transaction which it reaches. Finally I attach the more weight to this latter consideration, because the opposition to the measure is so general here, that I infer The estimates were then passed through from thence; a Stamp Act would equitably nclude and affect all interests. - Believe me to be very faithfully yours,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

THE STAMP ACT.

and invited the persons present to appoint | long be called upon, in this hurried manner, Bank, was unanimously elected.

E the Covernor in having addressed to me he took the chair with some diffidence, as ally become law before those most interest—on rentals. It was really no matter whether supposed difference, which does not exist. The objections to the Act urged by the

ed; and he felt sure that, if there were any move resolutions.

and it would revert to the condition in which necessitate should be distributed over a series | ford all the means that were necessary to | Road, \$23,000; Gun-boat, \$20,000; voted | \$750,000. _ Whence this discrepancy? of years. It could not be expected that | carry on the Government, but there was on the Estimates until the results of the bear all the expense. Let a loan be raised | resolution. on debentures, extending over a term of ments, in such sums as the revenue could bear. He had no doubt that the revenue

to the revenue which the Imperial Go- taxation, and that the sums necessary to be ence he had never heard of a tax being imvertiment derived from the trade with Chi- spent in the year 1867 can be raised by posed first, and the expenditure increased na (cheers). But that trade might be re | modifications of the existing taxes and rates | accordingly. Mr Pollard argued against moved from Hougkong if the Act was en- in a manner calculated to be less prejudi- the retention of the items named in the given up, but strongly dissent from the idea forced. Indeed, several Chinamen, com- cial to the Colony, than by puting into resolution, and urged that if a gun boat was he has expressed, that an increase of taxpradors and others, had asked him what force this New Act so repugnant to the wanted for police purposes, the expense the Act meant, and he must say that he had | feelings of the Community." Mr Heard | entailed by it would properly be defrayed | ation in the way of rates would be more ernment, and several other minor considera- People spuke of Singapore without consi- mode of taxation was required to meet any of experimental expenditure, and cordially doring the difference between that place and | deficiency in the revenue. The existing | seconded the resolution. Hongkong. Singapore was a place by it- | mode was simple and efficient, and as the | The Chairman then put the resolution, self; its merchants could not go any where | alleged deficit was only a lakh of dollars, | and it was carried unanimously. plan, for they must conduct the business of | was it worth while to raise so small a sum the Straits. But there was not the same | by an Act which would bring trouble and | ing resolution. "That a Memorial, em necessity on merchants here. Again, Singapore was taxed as a dependency of our In- | native and foreign | (cheers.) He thought | conveying to His Excellency the Governor dian empire, not for its own support, but | not, He thought moreover, that the evils | their request based upon the sentiments to pay a portion of the cost of a rebellion | that would ensue from it had not been | expressed at this meeting, be drawn up and of the world would never see (cheers). Mr | those who derived the greatest benefit from | following gentlemen be requested to act in M'Douall further objected that every of- | the colony, but on those who were exiled | drawing up the same and getting it signed fence against the Act was made penal, and from their country to earn a living here and also to be a deputation of the comafter some other remarks, concluded by (cheers.) He appealed to any one who munity to present it-Messrs. McDouall, proposing the following resolution:-"That | knew what the China trade was to say by | Maclean, Dalziel, Kaiser, J. S. Lapraik. in the opinion of this Meeting, the Stamp | what possible system of interpretation the Parry, Sassoon, W. H. Forbes, Nissen. Ordinance which has recently passed its | Government could manage to inflict the | Ryrie, Kaye, D. R. Crawford, Coull, A. F. second reading before the Legislative Coun- | enactment on the Chinese. How were they | Peard, Bosman, T. B. Endicott and B.

does not in their opinion exist." said :-- He was sure the majority of those present would agree with him when he said that the resolution before the meeting was | double what was stated by Mr M'Dounot too strongly worded, and that the pro- all, and that it would produce \$750,000. position of the Government alluded to was He urged that the existing mode of really fraught with grave consequences. siness conducted here. I see in it a means | The Head of the Government had on his arrival in the Colony commenced consideration of affairs by declaring himself unable to see any solution of our difficulties except | There were no other sources of revenue left by retremelment. This conservative resolve to us. An income tax did not exist, there had latterly given place to other ideas, and we were now called upon to accept the | no made but that of direct taxation, and he burdent of a Stamp Tax, an act that had been borrowed from Singapore and was inapplicable to this place. The Ordinance had I rectly from the renters (cheers). been rapidly brought forward, and so little there appeared no clause exempting Treaas a recognition of the valuable public sernager of the Oriental Bank, he learnt riff, in compliance with a requisition, was he thought there was no necessity even day afternoon, for the purpose of consider- | was present, and that he would give the ing the advisability of memorialising His explanation which His Excellency seemed proposed stamp Act. The meeting was well | There was a balance of \$85,000 outstanding, attended. The Sheriff briefly stated that which would be in hand before 12 mouth's

position, and he might feel some difficulty ing, under the circumstances, been con- The renters would see that, whether taxes in addressing them in a proper manner. veued rightly or not? He thought it had, were raised upon rentals, or by duties upon The object of the meeting was to consider and he trusted the Governor would see that bills, it really came to the same thing. certain resolutions, to be transmitted to the it would had been better if he have paused But there would be this difference between Governor in the form of a memorial, re- from pressing on this measure so hurriedly. a tax on rentals and a tax on bills-that questing the abolishment of the Stamp Act. As had been stated, the act would press very you could never ensure the stamping of of India and China bills being made applior its suspension for a period, to give time heavily on banks-for banks had not had Chinese documents, but you could include to the community to properly understand very handsome dividends of late; but there then in the house tax (cheer). the financial condition of the Colony, and was another point he wished to notice. The to avert unnecessarily severe taxation. The 10th clause placed a tax on bills from \$10 Stamp Act would certainly be an infliction to \$10,000. Now this would press heavily & Co., rose to move the next resolution. on the Colony, and everybody objected to on native merchants, who were constantly which he said had reference to certain be more injuriously affected by ill-judged it, as everybody did to taxes. Hongkong trading between Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy litems in the estimates. There were put had ever been a free port, and its continued and other ports. There was a stamp duty down \$23,000 for a new road, for a saprosperity rested on the freedom it enjoy- for instance of \$3 on a bill of \$2,500, and natorium and road at Kowloon; and that was actually equivalent to a rate of gun boat \$26,000. No doubt a sanatorium means of proving that the Stamp Act was discount that had been denounced as ex- at Kowloon would be a very pleasant thing, Thus I should like it to be distinctly un- not actually requisite, His Excellency cessive and intolerable by the Chambers of but this was not the proper time for such would pay every attention to the represent Commerce at Liverpool and other large a work, nor was it a matter of necessity. tations made to him on the subject (cheers). | towns in Eugland. In fact on 3 days' | What was the object in view in proposing The Chairman then invited gentlemen to sight bills of \$2,500 to rather over \$5,000 to build a sanatorium he could not say, value the rule to be levied was equal to 12 but at any rate be objected to pay for it Mr McDouall, of the Oriental Bank, rose per cent per annum. Chinamen, since (cheers). It was, too, an unfit time to and requested permission to read what he local Bankhotes had not been so freely make new roads when old ones wanted had to say, as he was unaccustomed to make | taken, had expressed a desire to make pay- | mending. Besides, what was the use of public speeches. It seemed to him that the ment at Canton for goods purchased here, making a new road up the new hill when colony was sufficiently taxed for all it got by which they would effect a saving of two protection could not be had in the Queen's to be found in the port." (cheers,) and that if it was further taxed, dollars in a thousand, and this would Road? (cheers). No doubt His Excellency its business would go to Canton or Fulchau, serve to show how they were likely to re- was willing to keep us up to the mark of gard the act. Everybody knew full well civilization, so as to keep up with the times; it was previous to the destruction of the | that of the export trade to Foochow and | but the object of the resolution was to ask factories in 1856. It was the destruction | Amoy, a large amount-say two-thirds of | His Excellency to defer this expenditure of Canton as a port that had raised Hong- the whole that went to the southern ports for a year or some definite period, until cation thereof to Hongkong. One more kong. The proposed expenditure in the of China-was negotiated in this Colony some better mode was found of raising the estimates, Mr M'Douall thought, embraced (cheers); and that fact should be borne in money (cheer). The resolution was as some unnecessary items. There was one mind by the Government. He thought follows:-"That although this meeting refor a new road which would never be used; the attempt to place taxes on those outside | cognizes the fact that the Estimates for the another for a new gaol, which he hoped the jurisdiction of the colony, through the year 1867 are already passed, they think

Secondly I have to disclaim for myself | the present residents of Hongkong, who | no necessity for such excessive taxation as | next year's working of the Mint be seen. might not be here five years hence, should | that proposed. He cordially seconded the on the grounds that although this outlay | spoken of as if it were unalterable, when

and carried unanimously. absence from the colony the measure had not | carry them out." Ordinance long in force throughout India | would be sufficiently elastic to bear such a | yet received much of his attention, but he had | colony while it was retained on its present | ferred to the practical working of the Act. | as they must necessarily best know what been at a loss to answer them (cheers). | proceeded to say that in his opinion no new out of the police rates. He disapproved such as he hoped Englishmen in this part | exaggerated, for the tax would not fall on | presented to His Excellency, and that the | the Stamp Act, though you have deferred

> cil is a measure fraught with serious and to get hold of Chinese bills of exchange, Pallanjee. grave-consequences to the well-being and land Chinese cheques and Comprador's orprosperity of this community; that by the | ders } It would be impossible, and if posposition, viz :- an imperious necessity, the deficit, while the horde of Chinese at Taipingshau evaded it ! (cheers.) Mr / Mr Bosman seconded the resolution, Mr Parry, of Birley & Co. then rose and Heard referred to the amount of revenue collectable under the Act. His own helief was that it would be more than taxation be adhered to. Let existing rates be increased to meet the deficit Some thought a loan the most feasible way, but he preferred increasing the rates. were no tonnage or harbour dues, there was

repeated his belief that the most equitable way to meet the deficit was to raise it di-Mr KAYE, of the Chartered Bank of Inconsideration had been given to it that dia and China, seconded the resolution. He cordially concurred with the previous | without interruption to commerce. The | with you, and in their behalf I respectfully sury Bilis. He also observed no mention i speakers. No doubt the Governor was samade of Newspapers as included in the tisfied that additional revenue must be opponents of the proposed Stamp Act solicit a share of your open columns with Schedule, and presumed this was intended | raised, and he (Mr K.) felt certain that every one would be anxious to assist the vice performed by our local journals. Government in getting the funds required From what had heen said by the ma- but by a better mode than by this troublesome and vexations act (hear). They all that the taxes under the Act would knew that the main part of business was amount to nearly 4 lakhs of dolars, done in two days before the departure of A Public Meeting, convened by the She- whereas only one lakh was renbired, and the mail, and so it might happen that, every document having to pass through their say, the former is a port of export for a tection. Our merchant legislators and held at the Supreme Court house on Thurs- for that. He hoped the Auditor General hands, they might find that they had unwittingly committed half a dozen serious errors, through accidental non-compliance Excellency to "postpone or abolish" the to promise that official should make (cheers), with the act. Mr Heard had referred to the alternative of raising money some other way, by increasing the police rate, for he had been requested to call the meeting, had passed. Why, then, should the Co- instance; but he (Mr K.) had some little doubt whether that rate should be increased 8 chairman. Mr Arthur, of the Mercantile | to submit to unnecessary taxation / The | on account of a deficiency in revenue, seeing that it was a rate simply for police purposes. Ordinance had passed the second reading. The CHAIRMAN (who spoke seated) said and the consequence was that it had virtu- But the deficiency might be met by a rate

it was the first time he had occupied such a ed knew anything about it. Had this meet- it was raised from incomes or from rental.

The resolution was carried unanimously Mr G. F. MACLEAN, junr, of Lyall, Still would not be wanted; and another for a | medium of commercial transactions, was ex- | that His Excellency the Governor should | rivable under the schedule to the Act, one might be desirable for a Colony with a The resolution was put to the meeting, surplus in hand, the works are not of such

Mr Pollard, Q.C., seconded the resolearned enough of it to induce him to raise his | lution. He endorsed the objections made the estimates that might be dispensed with | voice in remonstrance against the enactment, | by preceding speakers, and dwelt on the - the new road and the gun-boat. At any | which he thought they were bound to render | fact that the residents of Hongkong had | very unfortunate in totally ignoring H. E. rate if the latter was retained, it should be inoperative. Previous speakers had eluci- always been ready to assist the local govcharged to the police rate. Then there was | dated the evils that would arise if it became | ernment, and expressed his opinion that the mint, which had already proved a fai- law, but there were other points worthy of advice from the old inhabitants of the island for the wigging administered by the Press lure, and would ever prove a drag upon the | consideration, particularly those which re- should have weight with His Excellency, footing (cheers). Mr M'Douall then advert- The community of Hongkong had no desire was best for its interests. The port had ed to the amount of revenue likely to be to grudge the Governor the funds necessary flourished mainly because it had been free. derived under the new Act, and stated his to carry on the public work, and the Gov- If taxes, however slight or indirect, were estimate at over three and a half lakhs of ernment of the colony, and to give it the to be imposed on trade, a feeling of dread we might have learnt what new thing there dollars. On the note circulation of the protection its interests demanded—(cheers); for the future would be created, and the Banks he stated that, taking the average and they did not come forward that day in effect would be that Hongkong would lowest amount of a Comprador's order from January to June last, there would be any captious spirit of objection to what was cease to be chief commercial mart of China the meeting by the opponents of the proa payment under the schedule of this Act, | Recessary for the colony. Nor would be | (cheers), and Foochow and Macao would of \$26,000. That was, in fact, an under go so far as to criticise His Excellency's reap the advantages of which Hongkong estimate, so far as the note circulation of | general policy; all that they asked was that | would voluntarily and unnecessarily dethe various Banks, went. Then he calcu- the money which was got from their own prive itself. He denied that any analogy lated that Stamps on Bills of Exchange &c, | resources should be taken in the mode that | existed between Singapore and Hongkong. would produce \$160,000; Comprador's or- would weigh as little as possible on their Singapore produced extensively; its cotton ders, \$20,000; Legal Documents, \$80,000; individual interests, and on the interests of produce was sufficient to enable its mer-Policies of Insurance, and Documents con- | the colony at large (cheers). He did not know | chants to bear stamp duties. In Hongnected with Shipping, \$80,000. If this whether any of them were sufficiently prac- kong we were not producers, and he was proposed Stamp Act, as although it is somelarge amount was to be taken out of the | tical statesmen, acquainted with the work- | persuaded that the imposition of any tax trade of Hongkong it would be hampered | ings of constitutional government in colo- on trade would be felt severely by all here, very seriously. It was a thing Hongkong | nies, to realise fully the consequences that | from the highest merchant to the smallest | subject, it is written in a tone which canhad not been subjected to before. Mr | would ensue from the carrying out of this shopkeeper (cheers). The Chinese calcu-M'Douall remarked that the imposition of | Act; but as that point had been fully | lated down to the least fraction, and a tax the Stamp Act had been justified by refe- | dwelt on by others, he would, simply re- of even one per cent. would be sufficient to rence to Singapore; but he contended there | marking that they had every desire to meet | drive them elsewhere; it was obvious that was no analogy between the commercial | the necessary requirements of government, | if sellers would not come here, buyers must positions of that place and of Hongkong. | proceed to move the next resolution :-- | go where they are. The residents of Hong-The latter produced nothing, and if there | "That in the opinion of this Meeting, even | kong were prepared to bear a tax on their was no trade to keep moreliants here accepting the expenditure of the Colony rents and properties so long as the present of any tax is a most disagreeable duty, and | they would go elsewhere. Hongkong | for the year 1867 at the sum appearing on | trade remained (cheers). He objected, too, | but consider an increase of rates and taxwas supported by the Imperial Govern- | the debt side of the Estimates, there is no | to the government raising money in anticiment for the sake of giving protection | absolute necessity for any new mode of | pation of expenditure. In all his experi-

Mr Arthur Sassoon proposed the follow-| vexation into every office in the colony, | bodying the wishes of the Community and

passed unanimously. enormous burden it will cast upon trade, it sible there would be a complete exodus | Mr Pollard then proposed that Messrs will certainly tend to the prejudice of all of Chinese from our shores-(cheers.) The Arthur, McDouall, Walker, and Kaye be existing interests in the Colony, and that | tax would fall on the foreign community; | appointed a deputation to wait on the Goreading of the Stamp Ordinance.

Mr Helland seconded the resolution which

Pwhich was carried. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

The extent to which we have reported the to speak in behalf of the whole communiproceedings at the meeting on the Stamp | ty, and of course I must give you credit length upon it to-day; but there is one that the damaging consequences predicted fell-having been led thereunto by their | cial members of the Council, as certain to place where stamp duties are imposed of the ratepayers-who do not coincide do not allege that the operation of a the view of setting forth some consideraany analogy between the circumstances questions, class interests are stimulated

s will be seen by the subjoined extract rom the leading article in the Straits Times of the 18th instant. The editor protests against the alteration in the usance cable to Singapore, on the ground that it will disarrange local trade.

" No place (says the Times) can possibly restrictions on trade than Singapore. Boma bay, Calcutta, Ceylon and the ports of China have their produce within themselves, which is bound to find its way to a market whatever the impediments. But with Singapore it is vastly different; the produce exported here is, as a rule, the growth of other countries—gathered here solely by reason of the mercantile facilities

After this we hope to hear no more of the Singapore argument in objection to the principle of a Stamp Act, and the appliremark we may venture on : supposed competent authorities at the meeting differed materially as to the amount deplacing it at \$350,000 the other at And why was the schedule persistently every speaker knew that the governor had importance as to necessitate their comple- distinctly stated that it was to be revised Mr Albert Heard said that owing to his tion when a new tax has to be imposed to by the Council, and that his object was to impose only so much duty as would serve to meet the deficit? There was something letter, and this we suppose may account to the gentlemen by whom the meeting was "managed." We regret His Excellency will not concede the time asked for, as is that can be added to what was said at

> WE insert hereunder the following letter which we have received respecting the what opposed to our own views upon the not fail to call attention to the arguments advanced by the writer.

> Our opinion may be expressed in a few words. We deem the imposition of a Stamp Act to be decidedly unadvisable, es still more likely to cause dissatisfaction. We agree with Mr Whittall's proposition that the Road and Gunboat be popular than the imposition of the proposed Act :-

> > THE STAMP ACT.

To the Editor of the "EVENING MAIL."

Hongkong, August 24th, 1866. Sir,-I gather from a remark in your paper of last evening that you object to stating your objections in detail. I am aware that your contemporary, the Daily Press, is upon the same side, but with this difference: that it has supplied the nonofficial members of the Council with the statements they have made in opposition to the Ordinance, and it may therefore be held to be irrevocably committed to the view it has adopted. So that it is vain to the only thing which would justify its in- but would it be right to make them pay | vernor to request him to postpone the third | expect that the leading columns of either of your journals will be employed, so far as this question is concerned, otherwise than in attempting to strengthen the position you have both assumed. You affect Act precludes us from commenting at for sincerity. The Mail doubtless believes blunder into which several of the speakers by the Press, and stated by the non-offi-"guide, philosopher, and friend," the arise from the passing of the measure. Press-that should be corrected at once. | will be mevitable; but there is a very His Excellency refers to Singapore as a large section of the community—the bulk similar measure in the sister settlement is | tions which have been lost sight of. This unsatisfactory, but they refuse to recognise is a question of taxation. In all such of Singapore and Hongkong because, they into activity for the purpose of self-prolarge amount of native produce, and that their friends have been inordinately viotherefore shipping must resort to it, while leut in their opposition to the Ordinance; Hongkong is simply a depot from which and, as unreasonable men always do, have commerce would be diverted by the im- committed themselves to expressions which position of stamp duties of even a very I am sure (at any rate I hope) they will moderate amount on documents relating to be ashamed of when they are cool enough shipping. Much stress has been laid on this to understand the true nature of the Act. if the ordinance is made law.

cil are three-fold. 1st .- That it will deprive the Colony

of its character as a Free Port. 2nd .- That it is distasteful to the Chi-

quired, or, if the revenue is really insuf- | whether it is for a leg of mutton for the mode of meeting the deficiency is by rais- | cargo at a godown-seems to be straining a ing the police and water rates.

deavour to persuade the Hon. Members | cur, believing that it provides the fairest that their objections to the Stamp Act are | possible means for meeting our present ridiculously untenable.

been a free port, and it was to this cir- little troublesome, but a very slight effort cumstance that the prosperity of the Co- of the intelligence for which Hongkong is lony was due. His non-official colleagues | 50 remarkable, will enable our merchants took up this note, and declared from their | and professional men to overcome the diffiexperience of the trade of this place that | culty; and they will eventually have the contemporary, "Mr Whittall, Mr Dent, and | not enjoying a selfish immunity from Mr Gibb say, this measure is disastrous, taxation at a expense of much poorer and they protest against it." The Gover- | people. I am, Sir, yours. nor ventured to oppose this constellation of politico-mercantile talent; I really think that he will easily bear the responsibility of doing so, for, if the Ordinance were to become law to-morrow the Port would reamain as free as ever. It creates no harbour dues, it imposes no customs charges, ships may still come and go exempt from imagination-in plain, literal truth the commerce of the Port will remain as unfettered as in the palmiest days of its prosperity. What is it, then, that has thrown these representative gentlemen into such a painful state of excitement? I have carefully looked through the schedule of the Ordinance, and I find that the following stamp duties are proposed :-Bill of Lading, or acknowledge-

Charter Party for hiring vessel,... 1.00 Policy of Insurance, where the premium does not exceed £1..... 0.15 Policy of Insurance, where the premium does not exceed £1 and not more than £2..... Protest of any commander of vessel Notice of intention do.,....

There is also a progressive duty on bottomry bond, and these are literally all the duties in the schedule that can by any possibility be regarded as bearing on shipping; and I confidently put it to the common sense of any ordinarily intelligent man whether they are likely to cause the transference of the trade of the port to Macao or Canton, or to lead to the disastions effect prophesied by your contemporary. The non-official members are evidently under a misapprehension of the term "free port."

-created in the Chinese mind by the Stamp' Act. While the houses of Dent and Jardine remain in Hongkong, it is not likely that the Chinese will be induced by any | duced him to pay more attention to the sugobstacles thrown in their way by this Ordinance to diminish their commercial connection with the Colony. That might be endangered by the form of taxation which portance to the rate payers. meets with most, favour from the nonofficial members, and which I now,

Thirdly, proceed to notice. Of the gemeral estimates I shall pronounce no opinion; they may or not have been framed in the most scientific manner. What I as a ratepayer feel is this, that whereas a certain deficiency in the re- few remarks with regard to the non-official venue has to'be made up by increase of taxation, the non-official merchant members think it equitable, while opposing the Stamp Act upon purely imaginary | the mother country, as the Revenue of the grounds, to suggest as a substitute for it the doubling our police and water rates. | dering this a healthy central point for mer-No doubt that would be a much less difficult mode of augmenting the revenue than time was very small, and it was scarcely that available under the Stamp Act; but even a Chinaman might reasonably object | that he preferred the Stamp Act, which only taxed him in proportion to business risen considerably, and until lately, when done, to the unvarying pressure of an increased taxation for police-already dear | the Mint &c.) it was in excess of expendiat the present cost, or for water-of which he now consumes as much as he desires. It is not the complexities of the Stamp Act that will puzzle the Chinese, or drive I do not mean to say that the foreign comthem from the Colony. To advance such | munity of Hongkong should claim an equal an objection to the Ordinance is nonsense has been accorded to every subject in the just as pure as the assertion that it will discourage commerce, and Mr Whittall but I think the community is entitled to and his non-official friends speculated very strongly either on the ignorance or apathy | preponderance of that element which has of the ratepayers when they committed the largest interest at stake in the good t emselves to the opinion that to increase | ble and willing the official members of the is in direct violation of the 12th article of

objectionable mode of increasing the re-

I do not say that the Stamp Act is a a perfect model of its kind; in some partinese, who will take their trade elsewhere | culars, it may be capable of amendmentplacing a duty on a comprador's order, 3rd .- That further taxation is not re- without reference to the nature of the order, ficient, the most proper and the fairest | domestic table, or for the delivery of a point a little too far. But with the gene-With your permission, Sir, I will en- | ral principle of the measure I fully confinancial exigencies. I hope His Excel-First. Hitherto, said Mr Whittall at the lency will persevere with it, and that it last meeting of Council, Hongkong had will become law. It will at first prove a most disastrous effect on its commerce, To are contributing their fair share towards

To the Editor of the Evening Mail. Hongkons, 25th August, 1866.

SIR, -Your correspondent "Memo" has drawn upon his fancy for his facts in stating that Mr. Whittall and his non-official colleagues recommended the Governor to increase the revenue of the colony by an addition to the assessed taxes, rather than pilotage fees, wharfage rates exist only in | by a Stamp Act. On the contrary, these gentlemen argued that no fresh taxation was necessary, and that any such would be most unjust in the face of the Military Contribution, as ding that if, unfortunately, a small deficit should occur in 1867, it might be met by either a temporary loan,

or an addition to the Police-rate. Mr. Whittall did, however, most decid edly object to the Stamp Act, and I hearti ly agree with him.—Yours obediently.

BOSTONIAN.

THE STAMP ACT AND MR WHITTALL. Sir .- "Bostonian" says I must have ment of, each part,.....\$0.10 drawn upon my fancy for my facts in stating that Mr Whittall and his non official friends recommended the governor increase the assessed rates rather than have the stamp act. Let us see what the reports say. The Mail reports Mr Whittall to say "if a loan was not desirable there might be an increase of the police and lighting rates," rather than the stamp act. The Mercury's version is—" if it was really necessary to increase the revenue, then he would ask the Council to increase the police and lighting rate." The report in the Press is identical. I submit, therefore, that my statement was strictly accurate and not

Mr Gibb followed up Mr. Whittall's suggestion by saying that " the community would not object if the police and water | related rate were doubled, rather than have a

stamp act." Mr Dent did not propose to use the police rate as a substitute for the act, but he thought that "the half-cost of the gunboat which the home government offered to furnish should be raised out of air increase of the police rates."

This increase of the Police and Lighting rates was the dominant idea among the non-official members, and the Governor distinctly said that "the suggestion to raise more money by doubling the police rates, if the community wished it, should have Secondly. As to the alarm that will be his serious attention." Evidently the perfeet concurrence of opinion among the nono heial members, that an increase of the assessed rates was the fairest and easiest mode of raising extra revenue, had much influence on His Excellency's mind, and ingestion than it descrives This is the point which I wished to place before your readers in by last, and the appearance of "Bostomian's" "correction" enables me to reproduce it with additional evidence of its im-

To the Editor of the " Evening Mail."

HORGEONG, 27th Jay, 1866 Sir,—Leaving to the meeting to be held at the Court house to-morrow, to explain to your correspondent "Memo," and those few others who may possibly be in favor of the Stamp act, what objections they have to its introduction I would like to make a

members of the Legislative Council. For a number of years after the Legislative Council had been established, the colony was to a large extent dependent upon the subsidy received annually from colony was not sufficiently large to defray the expences incurred with a view of rencantile as well as for warlike operations. The number of European residents at that should meet with any restrictions.

Since then, however, the foreign community has greatly increased in wealth, and numbers, the Revenue of the colory has heavy burdens were thrown upon the colony (Military contribution, establishment of | no means a pleasant sight. ture, and the colony so far independent of the mother country.

The community might therefore now fairly expect to have at least a limited voice in the administration of its internal affairs. share in the government of the colony, as mother country and in many of the colonies. although they are sometimes but very small: be represented in the council by at least 7 non-official members, so as to ensure a government of the island. However capa-

ever that those eminent firms now partly represented in the Legislative Council, have at least an equal amount of intelligence, experience, and influence at their command, which ought to be availed of at the making

in which the colony is more fairly represented, and I will briefly state my reasons for this assertion:

1 The non-official members are appointed by the crown, and there are certainly at least seven intelligent merchants in the colony, to whom the Colonial Secretary might confide a seat and vote in the council with as much safety as to any of his subordinate officials, who now are members ex-officio.

members the governor as president would still have a casting vote in addition to his own vote as member. 3. If any ordinance, proposed by the governor, should be lost by the opposition of the non official members, the governor

has nevertheless the right to make and vernor and Legislative Council, even though all the members of the Council, except himself, should have voted against the adoption and passing thereof (vide ins-

In fact the Governor would always be at use the precise words preserved by your sustaining the Colony, and that they are liberty pass an ordinance on his own res-

At present the three non official members certainly do not hold an enviable pos tion; they may say what they like, they know before hand that the Governor will politely tell them that he is glad to have the advantage of such experienced men in. the Council, yet notwithstanding, with all the forces at this command he will ensure an easy; though perhaps not always glorions victory over the representative mem-

Court house would be invited to express their opinion with regard to a petition to be forwarded to Her Majesty, praying for the admission of some more non official members into the Council. \leftarrow 1 am Sir your

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE case of Saffordeen, charged with forgery and perjury come off yester ay before F. W. Mitchell, Esq., at the Police | terpreter in China.

The Court did not rise until | past 6 o'clack, so that we had not time to report the trial in our last night's issue, and as full reports have been given of it in the morning papers, we will only mention the nature of the charge and the decision of the Magistrate. The prosecution was on behalf of Rahim

Virigi, and charged the prisoner under four counts 1st, with having forged two promisery notes for \$500 each; and 2dly, with having issued the same; 3dly with conspiracy to cheat and defraud; and 4thly, with perjury, he having falsely sworn at the trial of the case of Saffordeen. v. Vnigi before the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 21st instant.

The prisoner was committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and bail was

Evening Mail, Aug. 23.

SCRATCH FOUR OARED RACES. The deciding heat was pulled last evening, and a very good race was witnessed by the spectators on shore and affort. Only two Boots being left, a very close

Mr. Bottomley's Boat made a better start than the other, and got about half a length ahead. This however was made up in about 150 yards by Young's crew and then a very pret y race was rower un il ab at half the length of the course, the Boats going bow and bow. Young then called upon his crew. and by a sharp spart, they managed to draw ahead. This advantage they kept all through the rest of the course, and although Mr Bottomley called for a spurt his crew were unable to make up the lost distance and Mr. Young's Boat came in the winner by a length. Time 3 min.

This was one of the best and quickest races which have taken place in Hongkong for some years. Both crews rowed well and pluckily, and the pace was very good

considering their want of training. This ends the first races for Scratch fours in Hongkong, and we heartily congratulate the Regatta Club on the success that attended them: We trust that they will persevere, and that the non rowing part of the community may see many more races as good. HE, the Governor was present in his barge, and appeared much interested. Evening Mail, Aug. 23.

THERE was quite a concourse of people in | Queen's Road Central, yesterday afternoon, to see the floggings bestowed upon some culprits. Of these latter there were only six, but about a dozen or so of other necessary that the power of the Governor | gaolbirds were present to witness the proceedings, from which, it is to be hoped, they will take salutary warning. flagellations were well and energetically applied, but nervous people should rather abstain from being present at it, as it is by

Evening Mail, Aug. 25.

A case recently came before the Mixed Court at Shanghai, in which, says the Recorder, it was brought out plainly that the Chehsien or district magistrate had, for a consideration, granted to certain parties the exclusive right f leasing the services of coolies for labour at the various wharves. and jetties, public and private, and that these monopolists interfered with the free quest will be held on his body in the course employment of native labour by foreigners, of to-morrow. in such a manner as to raise considerably beyond the market rate the wages of such labourers, and otherwise exercise undue control over them while so employed. This

non-official merchant members of the Coun- | the water and police rates was the least | council may be to promote the prosperity | Tients in treaty, which is to the effect that | Police force, at the head of which is Ins- to the Customs for permission to ship anof the colony, there can be no doubt what- "The Chinese government will place no pector Manoel da Silva. These men have other cargo to Amoy by the United States restriction whatever upon the employment | pretty | hard | work, considering they must | schooner Teenlee. The Customs refused perby British subjects of Chinese subjects, in | \$8. and for Sergeants from \$9 to \$13; ledged at the British Consulate (there being any lawful capacity." To such an extent, however, has this clause been disregarded, companied as it sometimes is by considera- bond required by the 5th Rule (III) of the that in the case in question, the defendants, ble risk to limb and life. The Lokons, Rules appended to the British Tariff, to Nobody ought to be afraid that the wel- backed by a body of armed followers, atfare of the colony and the mother country | tempted to forcibly interfere with a coolie could be affected by any ordinance that of independent views, who declined to might be passed by a Legislative Council, acknowledge their sway. They were heavily fined, and the decision of the court will probably tend to suppress such interference with sight the rof labour. Evening Mail, Aug. 25.

> In Memorian —The accounts of expenditure in erecting the column at Shanghae in memory of the officers and men who all events only remain in it until they can commodity. The Rice has been sold in 2. If the Council were composed of 14 fell in Gordon's campaigns, have been published. The total expenditure is \$1522, a balance remaining in hand of \$180. It may be said that the monument has been erected at Chinese cost, as His Excellency

Le Tatai gave \$1500 toward it. The monument is pronounced by a local aupromulgate it as an ordinance of the Go- | thority to be utterly unworthy of praise, either as a work of art, or as an intended memorial of honor to brave men. It is There was a good attendance. The chair erected upon one of the most prominent was taken by R. Deacon, Esq. the Stamp Act was calculated to have a proud satisfaction of knowing that they tructions to the governor of Hongkong more extravagant outrage upon the good sites on the bund and is therefore a still taste of the community.

Evening Mail, Aug 28.

WE announced a few days since that the new half dollar had been issued from the Mint, and our contemporary the Daily be adopted. Press is pleased to comment on the ab ence of fact, as he forms it, in that and various other announcements we have made. We are sorry that the new half dollars have not reached his office, but can assure him that facts are on our side in this instance. It would be well if the meeting at the | Some half dollars have been issued from the mint in exchange for bank notes; we have, however, no reason to believe that any number required is obtainable simply upon application, nor did we imply that in our former notice.

Evening Mail, Aug. 28.

THE office of assistant and accountant to the Legation in Japan has become vacant by the death of Mr J. Macdonald; Mr E. G. Sartoris has been appointed to be an attaché; and Mr E. Egan to be a student in-

Evening Mail, August .8.

NINETEEN boxes of bar silver said to belong to the Agra and Masterman's Bank, were seized by the sheriff, M. S. Tonnochy, Esq., on board the Northam just as she was on the point of leaving with the mail. Is another Bank complication at

Evening Mail, Aug. 28.

In a late issue of the Evening Mail, we noticed that a Mr Rowan had been knocked down by a gang of Chinamen and an attempt made to rob him, while he was walking along Queen's Road, a little West of the British Hotel, about 8 A. M.

Last evening at the same hour or a little later, the Captain of some steamer was knocked down and robbed in the

same place. We have not been able to learn the particulars of the damage done or the name of the party.

Even'n : Mail, Aug. 28.

THE Gallows is again rearing its head in the rear of the Gaol compound, for tomorrow morning there is work cut out for it. Cheong Chat Tai, the criminal to be, executed, has recently evinced a little more disposition to be communicative, but the does not appear thus far to have made any disclosures worthy of notice. From his present disposition, however, it is just possible that he may make a kind of confession before he pays the penalty of his

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

THERE was a smaller number of spectators present at the Execution of Cheong Chat Tai, this morning, than is usual on such occasions. Precisely at 6 o'clock the criminal was conducted to the scaffold; a Chi nese Catholic priest there took leave of him, and immediately afterwards the Sheriff made a sign, but for a few seconds there appeared some obstruction in the fall of the drop, which however, by a jerk energetically applied to it, gave way.—The fall of the body, although sudden and from a tolerable height, did not appear to have the effect of extinguishing life at once, as con vulsive motions continued for several mi nutes subsequent to the bolt being drawn. It may be, therefore, said that Cheong Chat Tai, the pirate and probable murderrer, died hard.

Among the spectators in Arbuthno road a European fainted about ten minutes before the Execution took place, probably from the effects of over excitement in anticipation of the scene shortly to be enacted -and the exceedingly sultry weather. is reported that Cheong Chat Tai has made a confession of his guilt to the Rev.

Dr Legge.

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

WE learn that H. E. the Governor has consented to postpone the meeting of the Legislative Council relative to the Stamp Act until Friday next, at 3 P.M. The community appear to think that a somewhat longer delay might be accorded under the circumstances.

Evening Mail, Aug. 29.

A convict, employed in the Chaingang, endeavored to escape near Queen's Road Central, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, but before he could effect his purpose, he was shot dead by one of the guards. An in-

Evening Mail, Aug, 29.

men, who had recently joined the Water her case, and Messrs McPhail & Co. applied

be at it day and night. Wages of \$6.80 to mission, and the papers of the Teenlee being seems scarcely sufficient for such labor, ac- no United States Consul at Takao,), the employed on shore, get \$10, and the Ser- guarantee that the rice was for export to a geants \$15, and have perhaps less to do Chinese port only, was entered into before and are not incurring the danger the Wa- the British Acting Consul and his sanction ter Policemen do. The former, ind- procured to the shipment. The Chinese ependent of higher pay, are altoge- gunboat Volunteer was at the time at Tather privileged beings in comparison kao with the Chintai for Formosa on board to the latter.—The question forces itself The Commissioner of Customs called on upon one, why should this be so? Point the Chintai and on the Mandarm comd'argent, point de Suisse, is a well known | manding the Volunteer, to assist him in French saying, and it is quite certain that seizing the Trence. This assistance the unless this important branch of the police | mandarins declined to give. The Volumforce is more liberally remunerated, "good | teer was herself loading with Rice and has men and true" will keep aloof from it, or a since come to Amoy with the prchibited better themselves by meeting with different employment.

Evening Mai!, Ang. 16.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOC

THE third annual general meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held at three P.M. this day in the Club Chambers.

COMPANY.

The Secretary J. S. Lapraik, Esq. read the report, which contained a recommendation that a dividend be declared, at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, on paid up capital of \$495,050. The following resolutions were then

carried unanimously seriatim. 1.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded

by Geo. D. Helland, Esq. -That the report 2.—Proposed by Hon. J. C. Whyte, Esq. seconded by J. Hart, Esq.—That Messra Smith, Bosman and D. Lapraik be reelected on the committee, and that the Hon, Jas. Whittall and Mr Geo. B. Helland be appointed to act in the same capacity in the

place of the Hon. Thos. Sutherland and

Mr R. Deacon resigned. 3.—Proposed by G. H. Heaton, Esq. seconded by the Hon. Jas. Whyte. That abonus of \$4000 be tendered to the members of the committee for their zeal and services

to the company for the past year. 4 —Proposed by Mr Bosman, seconded by Mr Cheverton. That the present meeting be adjourned until 12th September and copies of proposed new deed of settlemen

e furnished to shareholders for nerusal 5.—Proposed by Geo. J. Helland, Esq. seconded by O. H. Burrows, Esq. that a special vote of thanks be given to the Hon. Thos. Sutherland and D. Lapraik, Esq. for their great exertions in the interest of

A vote of thanks was then passed to the clairman and the meeting separated. We subjoin an abstract of the Balance

CAPITAL ACCOUNT. For the Year ending 30th June, 1866. **W**намроа **Dock**, **W**намроа Assets, ...\$638,577.39 Liabil-

\$638,577.39 ABERDEEN DOCK. Assets, ...\$453.540.19 |

Profit, \$47,408.37 \$453,540.19

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Profit,... poa and Aberdeen \$384,030 | Dock from 1st July 1865 to June 30th 1866,.....\$384.038

THE EMBARGO ON RICE AT

TAIWAN. MEETING OF CONSULS AT AMOY.

A GENERAL discussion was held at Amov the 9th day of July 1866, at the request of W. P. Jones, Esq., United States Consul at Amov, by the Consuls who represent the Treaty Powers at Amoy, on the illegality of the continued embargo on Rice at Taiwan and the difficulties that have arisen at Amoy in consequence. Specially with reference to the present case of the United States schooner Teenlee.

The case of the Teculee as put by Mr

Jones, was thus. The Taoutai at Taiwan,

so long ago as September 1864, issued a

proclamation prohibiting the export of Rice

from Taiwan and Takao. This proclama-

tion in the first instance was illegal and in the face of the treaty would never be justifiable except in cases of extreme exigency; and even then to have made it apply to the property of foreigners, the approval and recognition of the foreign consuls should have been obtained. This prohibition has never been sanctioned by the higher authorities. It has been repeatedly protested against, both by foreign merchants and by the Consuls at Taiwaii. And yet it has never relaxed, but has been maintained with rigour by the aid of the foreign Customs as affecting foreign vessels, while the Chinese junks, even under the frequent personal observations of H. B. M. Consul, and notwithstanding unceasing protests and declarations on the part of foreign merchants daily cognizant of such violation of the prohibition, have, with the connivance of the authori; ties, been free throughout the greater part of the two years of the embargo, to export the prohibited article, without let or hindrance. Lately, Mr Watters, who is Acting British Consul at Taiwan, had another interview with the Chinese Authorities and demand- future similar cases until the matter shall ed the withdrawal of the embargo; to which he received a roply, that so soon as the commodity fell in price to \$2.50 a picul, the embargo might be considered at an end. On his return from Taiwan to Takao he important question and submit to each a found rice at \$1.80 per pical. He wrote. word to the Mandarins and asked for the fulfillment of their word. The Mandarins would not remove the embargo. The merchants and Mr Watters were exasperated, and an attempt was made to force the ques-

tion by exporting a small cargo of rice belonging to the British merchants, Mc Phail & Co. from Takao in the British schooner Pearl under the protection of H.B.M. guuboat Grasshopper. The Pearl was lost on her voyage to Amoy, and the question consequently did not on that occasion come to an issue with the Customs Authorities at

Amoy. The loss however of the Pearl not being known at Takao, it was supposed that The first business before the Court this the difficulty at Amoy would have been morning was to swear in thirteen China- raised and set at rest by the precedent in

Amoy, and it is well known for the most part on private account. On arrival of the Teenlee at Amoy the Customs sealed up her hatches and recommended the Hai-kwall to insist on the confiscation of her cargo, on the plea that she had not conformed to the Customs Rules at Takao, had come to Amov without Customs elearance and other papers and was thereby guilty of an illegality. The question was discussed by the follow-

ing Consuls. Robert Swinhoe, Esq., H.B.M. Consulat

Amoy. F. T. Gisbert, Esq., H.C.M. Consul at T. C. Wardlaw, Esq., vice Consul for

France and Consul for Portugal. E. Tye, Esq., vice Consul for Denmark T. laterson, Esq., H. N. M's vice Consul. C. Krüger, Esq., Acting Prussian vice

W. P. Jones, Esq., U.S. Consul; and as the matter in dispute is considered of international importance, and affecting the in-

terests of all the Treaty Powers alike, the following resolutions were unnanimously subscribed to. . . Resolution I. That we consider that no Chinese Authority has the right to interfere with the export of goods the property

of foreign merchants, such goods not being declared contraband by the Treaty. Resolution II. That the export of rice, the property of foreign merchants, so long as the conditions enjoined by Rule 5th III. of the Rules appended to the British Tariff are conformed with cannot be prohibited in foreign vessels by a Chi nese authority without the sanction of the Foreign Consuls, which would doubtless be obtained in cases of real exigency, sub-

ject to the approval of the ministers at Peking. For the our opinion the rule for consular government is to recognize no restrictions or departures from the authorized Treatics and Tariff unless first submitted to by the Ministers and notified officially through them to the Consuls.

Resolution III. That the Taontai at Taiwan in prohibiting foreign vessels from exporting rice, the property of foreign merchants, was guilty of a breach of the Treaty, which should have been met by protests on the part of the Consuls and the

merchants. Res lution IV. That frequent and constaut protests having been carried to the said Taoutai, his nevertheless insisting on maintaining the embargo for the space of nearly two years, in the face of the fact that the plea of dearth or prices which might have justified him in the first place ities. \$406,131.82 in preventing his subjects from exporting the commodity, did not hold good in the present cheap rate of rice, and called for more decisive action.

Resolution V. That the said Taoutai in conniving at Chinese junks exporting rice from Takao, though such cases were repeat-Cr. | odly brought to his notice, and insisting To Sundries\$304.550 | By Gross amount of upon the Customs enforcing a strict carbargo on foreign vessels, was guilty of gross and unwarrantable partiality in favour of his own people.

> Ressolution VI. That the said Taotai has been induced by bribes and false representations as to the price of rice, by the Taiwan rice guild, who are also large junk owners, to issue the prohibition and to maintain it throughout to the favor of Chinese junks, and the detriment of foreign shipping.

> Resolution VII. . That Mr Thomas Watters in the cases of the Pearl and Teculee. was justified in the steps which he has taken, to bring the long-vexed question to

> Resolution VIII. That the illegality in not having the Teenlee provided with documents in form required by the treaty was on the part of the Customs at Takao, who in obedience to instructions of the said Taoutai, and in spite of the Treaty, refused to issue such documents and to sauction

the shipments. Resolution IX. That we unite in resisting the confiscation of the Teenlee's cargo, and of all cargoes shipped under similar circumstances, and to protect vessels so employed from fine and other harm on the part of the Customs, until the question shall have been decided by reference to the ministers of the various Treaty Powers at

Resolution X. That if the Customs at Amoy consent to the landing of the Teenlee's cargo, they have a right to claim the duty on the rice, which should have been col-

lected at its port of shipment. Resolution XI. That we see no objection to a bond being given by the consignees of the Teenlee's cargo, guaranteeing the cost value of the rice to the Customs should the ministers at Peking decide on its confiscation. This virtually removes the question in dispute at once from ourselves to our several chiefs at Peking, to whom in any case the question would have to be referred, and we will be prepared to regard the present determination of the case of the Teenlee as a precedent for our several action in have been finally decided by the high authorities residing at the Chinese Capital-

Resolution XII. Lastly that we one and all address our several ministers on this copy of these our unanimous resolutions. Signed and scaled,

ROBERT SWINHOE, H. B. M. Consul at Amoy. F. T. GISBERT,

Consular Espano en Emoy. J. C. WARDLAW, H. I. M. Vice Consul Amoy. EDWARD PYE, H. D. M. Vice Consul at Amoy. CÆSAR KRUGER, seting Prussian Vice Consul. JOHN PATERSON, H. N. M. Vice Consul. T. C. WARDLAW, Consul for Portugal.

W. P. JONES,

U. S. Consul Acting at Amoy.

tling down by till stern, built in three compartm at the stokeole at which ter comparidents joined. being crushful in the c of no serviol. El great ed into the inglie-room Engineer wis incharge, ped the engines on hear sion, rushed on neck, b cape the floid of water. of the Crewand passens various stagesfor nuc to the following part an attempt was made boat. The C. Tuin cu and placed hil children loon passengersan the l could be constrout went dowi属 ai量 one of the gunwa's of the boa who were all it were the The Crew if the Osprey clambered into the A hand up ropeschom he were promitte lowers zin, and the Sprain a were picked up by on tain's wife who was night dres was hanled bows as a let fore of t of whom &Dukhman, as he succeeded in gras was on the paint of time. Ha his in hi some morey and oth however, he Hiscarden struggle Hr Me. Bu means the Captain, wife were esciped, the ren, a gir agel 15, a gi aged 10, weig swallo caused by the sinking s were engalphed the passengers Mrs. Fu Dublin Larriger, and aged res lectarely 22 Rea, wife of 最e Maste er, and her tho young Ann Kelling, the S was seemat her calli the collinor and t helped her outdeck. below, and she franti and madeas Eto go be The mortene in wh

No. 1124 -- Aug

FOUNDERING OF H

AND THE OSPREY

(From Matchell's Mari

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to go forwar能 slie wa Less exciting but incidents were mea board the Amazon. collision the prow twisted and wrench large how was made i which water was for great votume. The stantly get to work were male to keep the water gamed on : neer soon came on the Captain that the ed and the engine-re and it was seen from Amazon would go ertions weré relaxed the vessel were got (as if for a holiday Crew was it that no mishap Jook place, fo insufficient to afford for the Crew with the men from the

been sectred was thus

the bostome of the been renning or bre have perished. Tw sail, and they all k boat hed of board a The boats left th the ship being then salthough as a fog s she was not actually were ther habout 1 somewhere off Darti No Provisions, w kind were taken on of the Osprey wer and the Captain's night dress over w thrown. The boats

numerasies. Each

water's edge, some

in the direction a nearest land, the C relieving each othe crowded state of t In the early morning tourfishing smacks, which rendered a d ing the boats of som lead, and in piloting is fortunate on bot was rendered, inasi

steamers in the open sea-one an English

for Halifax, Nova Scotia, having been ap-

pointed to the North American station.

She had on board a Crew of 130 of all ranks

and about 20 supernumeraries. The Ama-

zon was a four gun-screw sloop, of 1,081

tons and 300-horse power, was contract

built and constructed of wood, having been

designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, the Chief

Constructor of the Navy. She was to have

been armour plated, but the plating was

subsequently abandoned. Forward she was

furnished with a submerged wood prow.

The Amazon had it is stated, her regula-

tion lights brightly burning, and at the

hour named a steamer was reported about

two points on the starboard bow. She was

showing the proper lights, and was four or

five miles distant. She proved to be the

screw steamen Osprey As they neared

each other the Amazon put her helm hard

a-starboard, and exhibited the green light,

but the Osprey, it is further stated, put her

helm hard a port, and exhibited the red

light. The result of these measures was,

that as the Amazon fell off the Osprey came

mazon ran into the Osprey on her port

quarter, striking her about one-third of her.

length from her stern. The Osprey receiv-

ed but very little damage on her topsides,

but was fearfully crushed below her water

line by the prow of the Amazon. On board

the Osprey the greatest confusion ensued

on the collision; the majority of her Crew

clambered in over the bowsprit of the Ama-

zon, which protruded over her deck. And

instantly found that the Osprey was set-

tling down by the stern, for, though she was

built in three compartments, she was struck

at the stokehole, at which point the two af-

ter comparments joined, and the partition

being crushed in, the compartments were

of no service. A great body of water rush-

ed into the engine-room, where the Second

Engineer was in charge, who, having stop-

ped the engines on hearing the first concus-

sion, rushed on deck, barely in time to es

cape the flood of water. By that time most

of the Crew and passengers, the latter in

various stages of nudity were running

to the forward part of the ship, and

an attempt was made to get out a

boat. The Captain cut away the gripes

and placed his children and the saloon

loon passengers in the boat, but before she

went down, and one of the davits catching

the gunwale of the loat capsized it, and all

who were sn it were thrown into the water.

The Crew of the Osprey had by this time

clambered into the Amazon, hand over

hand up ropes from her bow, and two boats

were promptly lowered from the Ama-

zon, and the Captain and one or two men

were picked up by one ofthem. The Cap-

tain's wife, who was attired only in her

night dress, was hauled in over the Amazon's

hows as also were or two of the Crew, one

of whom a Dutchman, had a narrow escape,

as he succeeded in grasping a rope when he

was on the point of sinking for the third

time. He had in his month and hands

some money and other valuables, which,

however, he discarded in the desperate

struggle for life. But though by these

means the Captain, Crew, and Cuptain's

wife were rescued, the Captain's three child-

ren, a girl aged 15, a girl aged 12, and a boy

aged 10, were swallowed up in the vortex

caused by the sinking steamer in which also

were engulphed the whole of the saloon

passengers-Mrs. Fubbard, widow of a

Dublin barrister, and her two daughters,

aged respectively 22 and 15 years; Mrs.

Rea, wife of the Master of the ship Scaffow-

er, and her two young children; and Mary

Ann Keatings, the Stewardess. Mrs. Rea

was seen at her cabin door a moment after

the collision, and the Second Engineer

helped her on deck. But her children were

below, and she frantically called for them,

and made as if to go below in search of them.

The moment in which safety might have

heen secured was thus spent, and neglecting

Less exciting but almost equally serious

incidents were meanwhile occurring on

board the Amazon. In the shock of the

collision the prow of that ship became

twisted and wrenched round, and thus a

large hole was made in that vessel, through

which water was found to be pouring in

great volume. The ship's pumps were in-

stantly set to work, and great exertions,

were made to keep the vessel affoat. But

the water gained on the cr w, and the Eugi-

neer soon came on deck, and reported to

and it was seen from that moment that the

Amazon would go down, but stil no ex-

insufficient to afford proper accommodation

for the Crew with the added numbers of

the men from the Osprey, and the super-

water's edge, some of the men lying flat in

the bottom of the boats, and had any sea

been running or breeze sprung up all must

have perished. Two of the boats carried

sail, and they all kept in company, as one

The boats left the Amazon at 3 30 A M.,

the ship being then settling down in the sea,

although as a fog shortly afterwards set in

she was not actually seen to founder. They

were then about 18 miles off land, and

of the Osprey were only partially clothed,

nearest land, the Crew pulled with a will,

relieving each other by turns, as far as the

crowded state of the boats woull permeit.

In the early morning the boats fell in with

fourfishing smacks, which were boarded, and

which rendered a double service, in reliev-

ing the boats of some part of their too great

lead, and in piloting them into harbour. It

boat had on board a compass.

somewhere off Dartmouth.

to go forward, she was seen no more.

could be cleared from the wreck the vesse.

then a dreadful scene occurred, as it

across the Amazon's fore foot, and the

.—August 30, 1866.

toms for permission to ship anto Amoy by the United States enlee. The Customs refused per-I the papers of the Teenlee being e British Consulate (there being States Consul at Takao.), the ed by the 5th Rule (III) of the nded to the British Tariff, to hat the rice was for export to a t only, was entered into before Acting Consul and his sauction the shipment. The Chinese dualeer was at the time at Tae Chintai for Formosa on board. ssioner of Customs called on i and on the Mandarin come - Volunteer, to assist him in Trealee. This assistance the declined to give. The Volunself loading with Rice and has to Amoy with the prohibited The Rice has been sold in it is well known for the most

rate account. On arrival of the moy the Customs sealed up her recommended the Hai-kwan to e confiscation of her cargo, on it she had not conformed to the iles at Takao, had come to Amoy stoms clearance and other papers reby guilty of an illegality. tion was discussed by the follow-

winhoe, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at

isbert, Esq., H.C.M. Consul at ardlaw, Esq., vice Consul, for Consul for Portugal. Esq., vice Consul for Denmark. son, Esq., H.N.M's vice Consul. er, Esq., Acting Prussian vice

ones, Esq., U.S. Consul; and as in dispute is considered of interaportance, and affecting the in-If the Treaty Powers alike, the resolutions were unnanimously

n I. That we consider that no uthority has the right to interhe export of goods the property nerchants, such goods not being ntraband by the Treaty. n II. That the export of rice. rty of foreign merchants, so

e conditions enjoined by Rule of the Rules appended to the riff are conformed with cannot ted in foreign vessels by a Chi rity without the sanction of the onsuls, which would doubtless d in cases of real exigency, subapproval of the ministers at for in our opinion the rule for overnment is to recognize no or departures from the authories and Tariff unless first subby the Ministers and notified offiugh them to the Consuls.

m III. That the Taoutai at prohibiting foreign vessels from rice, the property of foreign , was guilty or a breach of the hich should have been met by the part of the Consuls and the

in IV. That frequent and conssts baying been carried to the said his nevertheless insisting on ig the embargo for the space of years, in the face of the fact plea of dearth or prices which e justified him in the first place ting his subjects from exporting odity, did not hold good in the teap rate of rice, and called for ive action.

on V. That the said Taoutai in at Chinese junks exporting rice io, though such-eases were repeatght to his notice, and insisting Customs enforcing a strict emforeign vessels, was guilty of dunwarrantable partiality in fais own people.

tion VI. That the said Taotai induced by bribes and false repres as to the price of rice. by the ce guild, who are also large junk o issue the prohibition and to it throughout to the favor of Chis, and the detriment of foreign

on VII. That Mr Thomas Watcases of the Pearl and Techlee. fied in the steps which he has bring the long-vexed question to

ion VIII. That the illegality in g the Teculee provided with docuform required by the treaty was rt of the Customs at Takao, who nce to instructions of the said and in spite of the Treaty, refused such documents and to sanction

ion IX. That we unite in resistinfiscation of the Teenlee's cargo, ll cargoes shipped under similar nces, and to protect vessels so from fine and other harm on the he Customs, until the question been decided by reference to the of the various Treaty Powers at

ion X. That if the Customs at sent to the landing of the Teenlee's ey have a right to claim the duty ce, which should have been colits port of shipment.

ion XI. That we see no objection being given by the consignees of ee's cargo, guaranteeing the cost the rice to the Customs should the at Peking decide on its confiscanis virtually removes the question e at once from ourselves to our niefs at Peking, to whom in any uestion would have to be referred, ill be prepared to regard the prermination of the case of the Teenrecedent for our several action in nilar cases until the marter shall. n finally decided by the high auresiding at the Chinese Camtal. tion XII. Lastly that we one and ess our several ministers on this t question and submit to each a hese our unanimous resolutions.

l and scaled, ROBERT SWINHOE,

H. B. M. Consul at Amoy. F. T. GISBERT. Consular Espano en Emoy.

J. C. WARDLAW, - H. I. M. Vice Consul Amoy. EDWARD PYE, H. D. M. Vice Consul at Amoy.

Acting Prussian Vice Consul. JOHN PATERSON, H. N. M. Vice Consul. T. C. WARDLAW,

CÆSAR KRUGER, Consul for Portugal. W. P. JONES,

U. S. Consul Acting at Amoy.

FOUNDERING OF H.M.S. AMAZON pulled, if not absolutely seawards, at all AND THE OSPREY STEAMER. events towards a distant part of the coast. (From Mitchell's Maritime Register.) Thus aided, the shipwrecked men reached Torquay shortly after 4 o'clock. They were A disaster, which is as calamitous in its provided for very kindly by several of the results as it is mysterious in its cause, ocinhabitants, and after their more immediate curred at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the English Channel, between Portland and the Start. On a fine clear night, with no wind or current to confuse calculations

wants had been supplied, the Officers and men of the Amazon were forwarded by special train to Portsmouth, the Captain and Crew of the Osprey to Plymouth. The or divert attention, two fine and powerful undermentioned were the fishing boats that assisted in rescning the crews :- Waterlily thip of war and the other a large merchant of Beer Newton eight tons 72 persons Wave, steamer-suddenly came into collision with of Salterton, Wood, four tons, 14 persons; terrinc violence, resulting in the foundering Kingfisher, of Saltertion, Sedgmore, four of the one within five miniutes, and of the tons, 11 persons; Jame, of Beer, Moller, other shortly afterwards. The steam sloopfive tons, 30 persons. of-war Amazon left Spithead on Monday

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The French mail steamer arrived this morning at half past four. Subjoined are the following telegrams latest come to hand. Some interruption to the Indo-European Telegraph has prevented any late telegrams coming on by this Mail. The Ceylon papers are silent as to the cause of the interruption. Bombay Telegrams to the 10th instant have been received, but merely say, without giving dates, that the news from Europe was of a generally cheering nature. The following have not appeared before:-

London July 23d,-The commencement of the armistice between Austria and Prus sia dates from yesterday. A great naval engagement has taken place in the Adriatio Sea between the Italians and Austrians, resulting in the destruction of the Italian ron-clad vessels. Both sides claim the victory. The negotiations for an armistice between the Austrians and Italians conti-

London, 24th July -81 Shirtings 15s. No. 40 Mule Twist Is. 9d, market improving. In consequence of the retorm League hav- leaky. ing announced their determination to make a demonstration yesterday, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, the gates of Hyde Park were closed by order of the Authorities. Procession adjourned to Trafalgar Square. Mob forced entrance by removing Park Railing, notwithstanding determined opposition of 1,500 police. Many people injured: a detachment of Guards was present, but remained passive. Italy has agreed to the suspension of hosforty-five miles of the Atlantic cable have been laid. The Liverpool and Manchester Markets are firm and active.

London, July 25th -Austria and Italy have agraced to an Armistice for eight days. Breach between Johnston and Congress, caus ng dissensions in cabinet. Lowlon, July 27th. - Government agreed

to advance conditionally £600,000 to Madras Irrigation Company. Reform Riot renewed yesterday-Mob made demands. THE following is a summary of news by the present Mess geries Imperiales stea-

(From the China Express, July, 17.) THE COURT.-The Prince and Princess Christian left Osborne for Cherbourg and Paris, from thence they proceed to Switzerland. The Princess Louis of Hesse has

been again safely confined of a daughter. Her Majesty is at Osborne. PARLI ME T -The Ministry have been engaged in their re-elections, and the Commons have not in consequence been able to

little that can be relied upon is known as to the negotiations set on foot by FRANCE, either as regards an armistice or a definitive peace. The Paris Moniteur chides the expectant world for its impatience, and points out that the negotiations cannot go on entirely by telegraph, and that it takes a confier three days and three nights to pass from Paris to the Prussian head-quarters. The Vienna Presse, how ever, states that the proposed mediation of the Emperor Napoleon is for the pre-

sent at an end. FRANCE.—The Empress and the Prince Imperial left for Nancy on the 15th, the Emperor being detained in the capital by the critical state of Europe. Great naval preparations are making, and a powerful fleet is ordered to rendezvous at Toulon. The Moniteur has cantioned the Press. against disseminating false news.

Austria. - Vienna, it appears, will be given up to the Prussians, the Emperor having announced that the city will not form the object of defence. The seat of ferred to Pesth. The Archduke Albert has been appointed Commander in-chief of the Austrian armies. Two hundred million florins are to be raised by a voluntary loan or an issue of paper money. The volunteers are called for.

Russia.—It is stated that the Czar wil ertions were relaxed, and the five boats of | maintain his neutrality in the present the vessel were got out with as much order | conflict, should no foreign Power interfere as if for a holiday trip. Happily for the in Germany. Troops are said, however, Crew was it that no confusion prevailed or to be concentrating on the Silesian from ing these islands, to do so shortly, or when mishap took place, for the ship's boats were | tier and in Bessarabia. The Commission appointed to inquire into the recent attempt against the Czar's life, report that I am convinced that they will amuse and move out of the way. criminal intentions against Russia are harnumeraries. Each boat was laden to the boured in several places abroad.

HOLLAND.—The Parliament has not yet assembled. Vice-Admiral May is dead. A society has been formed with the object of East. accelerating the moral and social progress of the Javanese.

THE HANSE Towns .- Prussia has ordered the contingent of Oldenburg and the Sturm, the agent for the Russian-American Company at Hamburg, is dead, and garian, formerly director of the city No provisions, water, or property of any theatre. The firm of Carl Focke (widow kind were taken on board, and the Seamen and China trade, have failed with liabiliand the Captain's wife had on only her ties to a million and a-half of dollars. Mr night dress, over which a blanket had been Thrown. The boats were of course turned in the direction as it was thought of the

burg at Iloilo and Cebu. PAPAL STATES .- A New York banking firm has been commissioned to negotiate a

United States .- A national Convention is to assemble at Philadephia in is fortunate on both accounts that this aid | securing the complete and immediate reswas rendered, inasmuchas the compass had toration of the Union. A fire has destroy-

become incorrect, and the boats were being ed half Portland, and consumed property have circumnavigated the globe. to the amount of \$10,000,000.

Mexico. - Matamoras has capitulated, and the Republicans are preparing to attack Tampico.

WEST INDIES. - Mr Eyre has not yet left Jamaica. The crops are excellent in all the islands except Grenada. South Pacific States.—Admiral Enca-

lada is appointed commander of the Chi-

lian Peruvian squadron. All Spanish resi-

dents have been expelled from the Chilian

territory. The Chilian Banks have offered

to lend the Government six million dollars. A line of telegraph is to be established across Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, MISCELL INEOUS. - H. M. S. Amazon and steamer Osprey have been sunk by a collision and a few lives lost. General Peel, the new Secretary of War. has ordered the conversion of our Enfields into breechloaders. The captives in Abyssinia bave been again delayed. The Jamaica Committee jusist on the trial of Governor Eyre for murder of Mr Gordon. The P. and O. steamer Columbian has had her trial trip. The Wimbledon rifle meeting goes on with success; the China Cup was won by Stafford, with 141 points at 200 yards and

143 at 500.

COMMERCIAL. -Bank rate remains at 10 per cent. Consols 871 to 3, All Securities are general depressed, owing to the uncertainly of the proposed peace. The London Banks are all quiet, and several favourable reports have been issued. The Birmingham Banking Company have however failed, with liabilities of nearly £2,000,000. The affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway are in Chancery, owing to their inability to meet the | ved here; always had full houses and great interest. &c., due 1st July. Bills on India are selling at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. Mexican not known here what bullion the present mail takes from Marseilles. Manchester Markets: Grey Shirtings, 7lb., 12s 3d to when be attempts English ballads and 12s. 9d; 11lb., 14s. to 16s. Cotton Yarn,

No. 16-24, 17d. to 19d. SHIPPING.—The Dilkhoosh, Bisset from London to Shanghai, has had to put into Falmouth with damage, having been in collision; and the Cezard, Caron, from to Boston, into the Mauritius,

Telegram from Calcutta dated 9th August, 1866, through Galle. The French Mail, Steamer "Imperat. ice. Eighth Auction.

PATNA averaged about Rs. 1335 per Chest BENARES 1247 Market excited, extensive gambling going on, and rates expected to advance on receipt of higher prices from China by the tilines. One thousand three hundred and French Mail. Exports are likely to be Steamer "Reiver" had arrived.

(From our own Correspodent.)

MANILA, August 21st, 1866. GREAT preparations are being made to receive in a proper and becoming manner part of the fleet, the iron clad Numanciaincluded; which before Callao gave proof to her smoke stack to her cabin forward ;the world, that the bravery for which the Spaniards in former days were so cele- to stern, or nearly so, and continued burnbrated still exists, and that the blood which coursed in their ancestors' veins, to the bund, abreast the city wall. still does the same with the present race, without it having degenerated. attack on Callao will be for ever a bright THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PARCE. - Very although foreign papers do not admigreat damage having been done to the Peruvian batteries, still they cannot; it appears to me, but admit that great bravery was shown by the Spanish Admiral, in taking wooden vessels, and one ironclad, to attack batteries of such an enormous calibre as the Peruvians had, and I am astonished how these let the Spanish fleet leave without sinking some of the wooden vesse's. But strange as it seems, it is a fact that after silencing those tremendous monster guns, one part of the fleet is able to go round the Cape to Monte Video, while the other goes on a voyage to Manila! Our papers are full of the partienvery enthusiastic about it; nothing will Government will temporarily be trans- be too good for the men and officers coming, parties on board who saw the Chinkiang and and there will be a round of festivities, never before seen here. Amongst the first items, is a great ball that the Ayuned and the engine-room half full of wat r, | conscription is suspended in Hungary, but | tamento intends giving, and for which already they are making preparations; will cost about \$4000. I would advise all

> celebrated, of being the gayest city in the The fleet is coming here to refit, and as we have no docks here fit to take the order at Hamburg by the 25th. Mr R. to Hongkong to get her bottom cleaned, and all old residents of Hongkong will clad vessel. I suppose that the Hongkong only dock capable of taking the Numancia J. Costeker is appointed Consul for Ham- in, and as it is such an easy thing to go from Victoria to Aberdeen, I daresay all Hongkong will go to see her. Be it as it loan for the Pope. Cardinal Matteucci is may, Spain will certainly have the honour of having the first ironclad in these waters, and as the Numancia, from here, most August to determine on the means of likely will go home per Cape of Good Hope, she will be first ironclad which will

appearance for which it formerly was so

Previous to receiving this news, all Manila's attention was directed to the

Chinese bribe question. If you remember, sometime ago I wrote to you respecting a deputation of Chinamenthaving bribed our late worthy Governor, with half of \$15,000. into annulling an order for the Celestials to keep their book in Spanish. Well shortly after his departure, a party of Chinamen, opposed to the persons composing the deputation, denounced them at the Intendente, and in consequence of it, the whole batch consisting of about six of the wealthiest and most influential Chinamen, have been ir carcerated, to await their trial on go hard against them. But Lord knows how we will fare here, after the telegra-Amoy, of the fall of the O'Donnell Ministry, and the nomination of the Narvaez one! and as our late worthy governor belonged to the latter, tribel should not be at al astonished to see him come back again, to once more fill his pocket.

Mrs Anna Bishop has given already applause. Her companion does not take l'iano, but has no voice, and particularly comic songs. You can imagine how satisfied a Spanish public, not being able to understand a single word, must be.

Next Thursday Mrs Bishop intends giv ing her last farewell concert. She intendbut as it is the Malespina she has been advised not to do so, and will go per steamer Mona to Amoy, and from there to

BURNING OF THE S.S. HUQUONG (From The Friend of China.) KICKIANG, SUNDAY EVENING. August 19th, 1866.

WE arrived here at 5 30 P.M. from Shanghai, and found the Str. Kiangloong. About an hour after the Str. Huquang arrived from Hankow, and went alongside Messrs. Russell & Co.'s, or the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co's Hulk, (her accustomed place,) to receive cargo. About 7 P.M. or shortly after, I was told that the Huquang was on fire, and ran out to see. There she was, true enough, in a blaze, from flames bursting out of the windows; and shortly after she was in a blaze from stem ing until past 12 P.M. when she rolled over on her starboard side, and sunk nearly close

I should mention, that shortly after the fire broke out, they cast off her thawsers, &c. The | from the hulk, let her drop astern, then let to her anchors, (one, or more,) and there they held her. She burnt up to the time I day in the annals of Spanish history; and state, nearly five hours. Her funnel was red of hot, as was also her walking beam. starboard paddle wheel and shaft fell first. say an hour or so before she went down. I haven't heard, for certain, what was the

cause of the fire, but it broke out near the Engine room -In all probability, a China man, a fireman, was left below, to look after everything as soon as she was made fast to the Hulk, and as the Hankow coals, which I have no doubt she had, (for all R. & Co's boats get Hankow coals) make a great deal of ashes and clinkers, the China firemen who were left to get them out, did not properly attend to it, and so the accident oc-

It could not have been on account of racing against the Kiangloong, as has frequently been the case, for on the previou trip to this up, the Krangloong was beat by the Huquang som ten minutes from Cock's Heal to Hankow, say 86 miles.

P.S. -1 P.M. Captain Harman of the Huquong has just come on board, and says the first he knew of the catastrophe was lars of the engagements, and we are all from the Quarter master coming and telling him the Engine Koom was on Fire. I never saw such a blaze in my life, and Hankow burn up, say they did not last so long, or give such a flare.

The Huquong had about 800 tous of cargo on board, including a great deal of oil. Captain Andrews was on board, when the fire broke out and says he saw several of the Chinese passengers jump overboard, with their trunks, &c., No doubt some are drowned, but as I have not been on ashore I can't say for certain. They had a gun on the your readers, who have intentions of visit. Hulk's bridge, which fired three shots in to her when she was nearly burnt out. H.M. Gun-boat Cockchafer lying here did not seem they hear of the fleet's arrival here, and to care about it, as she did not get up steam

The water is rising here a few inches daithemselves, for Manila will again don the ly. Nothing further of importance.

> WRECK OF THE BARQUE "HYDROOS. We have received through the Customs Department, Colombo, the following extract of a statement made pelore the Receiver of Wrecks at Juffna in regard to the week of the Barque " Hydroo."

Abdul Rayman of Malayalam states, I am the Hanse-Towns to be ready in full marching | Numancia in, she will most likely go over | Master of the Barque " Hydrons of 258 tons burthen belonging to the Port of Hongkong; the vessel left Colombo on the night of Thursday last the 14th Instant in Ballast and on the night of Friday we encountered foul weather with heavy puffs of wind has left his fortune to M. Wurda, a Bun- then have an opportunity of seeing an iron from the S. W. accompanied with rain and were not aware in what direction the vessel was going, she had on her topsail and driver, not being able to and son) of Bremen, in the East Indian and Whampon Dock Company has the carry more sails. At 6 A M. yesterday she was stranded on a sand bank off Paumben and commenced breaking. The owner of the Vessel Abdul Rajah Madaar was also on board with some passengers bound for Negapatam, viz., 2 European Ladies, 2 Moormen and a Native, whose names are unknown to me. Immediately after the Vessel's stranding, the owner, 2 of his brothers in-law, the 2 Ladies, 3 of the Lascors, the Pilot and le Moorman passenger, in all ten in number landed in one of the boats and left the ship at 2 P M yesterds ; myself, 13 of the Crew, 2 passengers and 6 Boys landed in 2 other of the ships boats having lashed them together and left the ship at 7 P.M. vesterday : we sighted land this morning & steered towards it and found on

enquiry that it was Calmone Point and that we were close to Jaffine, whither we reached at 1 P, M. this day. When we abandoned the ship none were on board, the ship was fast breaking and she had 4 feet water in the hold. I am not aware what has become of the boat that first left the ship with the owner and 9 others. While we were in the ship, we lost sight of the boat at 5 P. M. they had a bag of Biscuits, some sugar and 2 buckets of fresh water. - Colombo Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE OF CONDUCT FOR A COLONIAL GOVERNOR IN A Case of Insurrection.—There may be (said Sir Edward Law, Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Ellenborough) there may be circumstancesit will be for Governor Wall to show that such circumstances existed-which may constitute a sufficient, adequate, and full defence for a military officer in the infliction of punishment without either a general or regimental court-martial; for if there be that degree of imminent necessity which supersedes the recourse to any ordinary tribunal-if there be actually existing that flagrant mutiny which must either be a charge of bribery, and it seems it will suppressed by force and by the immediate though irregular application of severe punishment, or must be left to rage uncontrolled at the utmost peril of public safety-that which I was just now pronouncing to be irregular becomes, if the more regular phic news we received per Japan via and appropriate course of proceeding in such cases cannot be restored to itself regular and capable of being justified upon every principle of public duty; for it imports the public safety that the means of résisting an enormous and overbearing evil should be as strong, sudden, and capable of application as the evil itself is capable of immediate mischievous effect, and if this has been the case here it will carry its own justification with it. Gentlemen, upon this occasion, therefore, it will be most important for the prisoner to estublish that there existed, in point of fact, a mutiny. When he has established in point of fact (if he can do so) that there existed a mutiny, four concerts, and has been very well recei- if he can go farther and show that the ordinary modes of trial could not be resorted to, and that upon conference with the officers, that which on the emergency was thought best to be done was done, and that there was no wanton abuse of power in the in-Dollars sold at 607; bar silver 618. It is so well. Mr Lascelles is an artist on the fliction of punishment, the prisoner will be entitled to go quit of the charge made upon him by this indictment. Sergeant Burke's "Naval and Military Trials-Trial of Governor Wall,

> A CURE FOR BAD GRAMMAR. - A schoolmaster after giving one of his scholars a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and at the same time promising to repeat the dose if he spoke to him ungramatically. The youngster, quite satisfied with what he had got, ed to go per present steamer to Hongkong, determined to be exact; and thus he addressed his tellow pupil :- "There is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, and in an angry mond, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other side of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present

> > " How SHALL THE BED BE PLACED?" A correspondent of the Builder says :-- " For twenty-five years and upwards I have had my bed placed with the head to the north, or as near that point as I can; and, if I cannot have it north, I place it north-east, with as much north as I can get. When I sleep from home I pull out the bedstead from the wall, and turn it to the desired point as nearly as I can, finding great advantage. Many of my friends, knowing my fancy, take care to put me in a room with the hed in the right position. They smile at my whim: I sleep, and smile at their unbelief.

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING MEAT .- Messrs George Thompson, Hall, and Co, has forwarded to their house here a sample of meat preserved in paraffine by a process which have been recently patented London. The sample consists of a mutton chop, which we are told, was coated on the 7th of February. It is covered with a substance having the appearance of purified wax, and which has a very slight resinous smell. Previous to cooking, the meat has to be soaked in warm water, when the coating will be removed, and the joint be ready for the fire. - Cape

TAKING CARE OF DOWB. - The governor of "Western Australia appointed his son acting " Comptroller general for that colony, and directed in the Guarette that the young man should have £100 per annum as "lodging allowance." No doubt (says the Local Her paper) by the regulations of the service, Mr Hampton is entitled to such an allowance, but he resides with the Governor and Mrs Hampton in Government douse, and it is not likely therefore that he has or will have any occasion to apply the money to the surpose for which he receives it, unless, indeed. His excellency intends to charge him rent for the rooms he occupies in his residence, in which case, of course, the amount will be placed to the credit of the olonial Revenue under the head of "Miscellaneous

> very important discovery of coal has been made in the eastern island of that valuable British possession. the Falkland Isles. The coal seems to be different to that found by Mr Ramsay Cooke, R.N., 1863 being highly bituminous, and promises to be an excollent flaming coul for steamers. These discoveries have very great importance in consideration of the advantageous situation of these fine islands as a naval and coaling station for steamers to and from

MISCELLANEOUS

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

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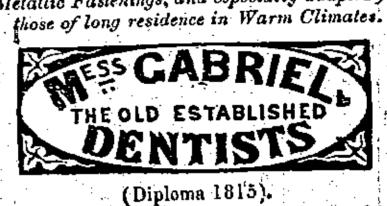
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NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA. WITH 4 MAPS. CONTAINING information respecting the chief places of interest to be visit-

at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation &c., &c.

Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office. May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News. A few months ago a writer in the Caina Mail commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Tourisis in the North of China, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well qualinfied for the work he has undertaken, and his opions as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various inns being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to devise means whereby they may be overcome We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, while COAL IN THE FACKLAND ISLANDS __ A SECONA those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has pas-

sed since its first establishment are misty and coufused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work. Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chi' li province during the approaching autumn months, cannot do better than accept these Notes as their

From the Hankow-Times. There are plenty of sights in and around the city, some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denny's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and carefully given. As to its cor-

rectness we are unfortunately unable to judge. The name of the book " Notes for Tourists in the North of China is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgon, about 130 miles distant, but, for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if living at an inn.

From the Shanghae Recorder. The present mail brings us a copy of the useful little guide book for Tourists in the North of China, which has recently been published by Mr N. B. Dennys, and we we are glad to be able to express & favorable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and interesting information; and may be looked upon in the light of the "Murray" for Tourists in Northern Provices of the Celestial Empire.

FOR SALE.

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Hongkong, March 23, 1866. THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

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"China Mail" Office. Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR. "China Mail" Office, 12th May, 1864.

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PASSENGERS. Per Manila.-Messrs P. Perez, Galio, and 10 Chinese.

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Per Formosa.-Captain Holst, Messrs Orlaun, Newman, 2 European deck and 47 Chinese. Per Malespins .- Mrs Julianna, Mr Reynolds, and family, Mr Moricio, and servant, Don Severino,

Per Aden. Mrs and Miss Pollard, Dr Robson, asst. surgeon O. Toole, Major Francis, Captain Laity, R. Gardiner, R. N., H. Hubbard, R. N., Messas R. B. Hay, D. Hean, E. P. Brates, G. F. Brates, W. Bunlop, J. Smith, J. Anthony, and M. P. Muir. Per Suivonada .- Mr Allen Redgers, and Mr Gibsen and 67 Chinese.

Per Imperatrice-from Marseilles for Hongkong, Messrs Yanez Rivadiner, Jersin, Caro, Sivatte, Schoring, Denz, Poirier, Lebros, Rev. P. Willion; from Singapore, 35 Chinese; from Sigon, Meskrs . Pinoult, Ceirier, Frichoz, ebuffat, and 72 Chinese. For Shanghae, Messrs Schmidtz, Delaplace, Blaguier, Griffon Volayre, Gervy, Grimaldi, Buisson, Martin, and Cromie. For Yokohama, Messrs Per Undine .- Mesers J. Thornton, and Reynold, 6 European deck and 38 Chinese.

Per Esperanza.-Mr and Mrs Solairez, Messrs Barboni, Guerrero, Senr., Guerrero, J., and 7 Chinese

DEPARTURES.

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PASSENGERS. Per Northam-for Southampton, Assist, Comm. General Barley, Capt. Polot, Mr and Mrs Barton, and Mr Newbery; for Marseilles, Captain Laity, Messrs J. M. Anthony, Robson, Hay, Dunlop, Smith, and G. H. Wood; for Bombay, Messrs Hukeemjee, J. Megjee, Eyre, and Hockin; for Singapore, Dr. Hague, Mr and Mrs Gilfiltan, Messrs Harvey, T. P. Bates, and S. G. Bates; for Melbourne, Mr S. Davis. Per Labourdonnais-for Shanghae, Messrs A. E. Tamisier, Cazinave, Armbruster, Poirier, W. H. Forbes, S and Newton.

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NAME.	Rig.	Guns.	п.Р.	CAPTAIN.	WHERK AT
Acom,	Store ship	_ .	-		Shanghae
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	ead, stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
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C 194 11211111111111111111111111111111111	gun-boat.	3.	60		Hongkong
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	gan-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,		3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-boat.	3.		Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
	gan-boat	3		Lient. J. C. Pasterson	ilongkon g
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3		Lieut, Morice	Ningpo
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Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	411	OCapt. R. W. Courtenay	Hiogo
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Ocean Onrust		Wilhompa K Weissenbru	ich Da.1	L.: 970	! 3	-3 11.	l inese Irder Am Pustar	and Co			Banda Batavia
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Patriol	•	Stegman Fulle		i 233	R Aug	30 Y	Min. Mustai Pastor & Sa	u and co:	F	-	Burmah Cadavius
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Portlar Powhs O. of	ttan	C Peters K Patten W rioffms	B. s um.l u Si. s	ok 48	2 Aug	15	kussen and Siemssen ar	di Co			China Christopher Ha
Queen Racehe	of May	W Greave W Hinson	y B. 1 Si. 4	k. 31	4 Aug	. 27	Smith, Ken Shinese	nedy and t	Cheroo	Sept. 3	Christian Ranki Cingala City of Quebec
Ret R	088	W Grahan K Evans	n B. b B s	5k 34	9 Au	(. 12∯ (. 20K	l. J. dos Re Order I. dos Rame		For Sale Macao and	Callao	Claro Babuyan Dartmouth
R. de Resolu Sagitta		Wilcoso WofcKay Kardon	Si. 8	sh. 81	6 Aug	, 1810 , 1911	Chinese rar Mathe	son and Co			Den Behondigs Dilpussund
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S. of t	he Ocean ente Ferre:	W Slaugh W Santos	ter B. Por	sh 60	5 Ma	30) ie 23	Gibb, favir Wm. Pusts	ngeton and	Co Melbourne	at A.deen	General Cauine
Supply finia	y vo	EC Conroy	Am, ie i Aus	bg 54	7 Jul	y 17	american C Chinese E. Schellha	on gul			George Cannin (tips.y Gienisla
Triton Venili Verite	a	VC Horn W Pavey W carrey	В,	sh 67	/4 Jus 12 An	re 25	Geo Hoim Johnson an	es and Co ni Co	Bombay Aberdeen	to dock	Golden State
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Zepny	•	•	"•		<u>. I·</u>		1	<u> </u>			John Stanton, Knight of Snow L. Vierge
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SE	TP'S NAME	DAPI		To	RECO.	TE OF	1 11/1 N M 10/14 P	ECA ECOE	DESTINA	AGERIC MOIT	49 h

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SEIP'S NAME	HAPTALI	PLAG &	Tons	ATE OF	Оривіств	в чась доп	DESTINATION	INTE: 16
A -1 :11	auttina	ere, hk	279	3u z. 19	E Schellh	ass and Co		
Achilles	1	Rus. bk	.347	Aug 5	\u2 Неаг	d and Co	H.K. & W. dock	
Amur	Gyllenpalm		1090	Ang 21	P. & O. S.	N Co.	H.K.&w.dock	• •
Behar	olake	в. 8tг В. bk.	448	Aug 10	Aug. Hear	d and Co	New York	
Bella	Turner	chi.str	1110	1			Laid up	
Cumfa	111	Am.sh.	890		()rder		Union dock	
Congress	Wyman			4 ng 16	diemssen a	nd Cc		
Costa Rica	Wunderlich		510	Lug 10	Wm. Puste		Singapore	
Der Sud	d lenow	Pr sh		1 .	Wen Pust	au and Co		• •
Diamant	Krase	iam.bk	I.	20			New York	
Empress	'enrice	B. bk.		3 ug. 20	Order	eson and Co		
Fearless	Drewn	٠m.sh.	1	A 5 0	[ond Co	H K.&w.dock	
Fe-loong	aunders	B. str	286	Aug. 10	D. Lupraik		Ning o	
Grey Hound	town	B. bg.	230	Aug. 12	Johnson at	and Co	Chefoo	
Hasty	ueur	B. bg.			John Burd		Cheroo	
Indian Warrior	Young	Si. bk.		i	Chine se		н.к &w.deck	1.
James Miller	Vaterson	B. 8r.	• 6 -	Aug. 10	A. Scott a	na vo	n.a ww.uuca	.
Johanna	Nordenheit	•	1	1 .	E. Scheun	asa and Oo	Tientsin	l .
Johann Anton	dullen off	1		۱		au and Co	Hongkong	Early
Jurgen Bruhn	Jurgensen				Win. Pust	an and Co	London	to dock
Kelso	Black	B. 8h.	1	Aug. 8	Jar., Mati	eron and Co	London	10000
Mary Nicholson	Freebody	පි Bla			Gilman ar	10 UO	Mondon	`
Neptun	Anson	B, sh			wm. Pust	au and Co	Laid up	
Nile	Johnson	13. sh		Jan. 24	exford an	U (/U		}.
Reindeer	McClellan		964		jardine,	latheson & Co	New York	
Royal Minatrel	Andrew	B. bk	447		G., Living	ston and Co	• .	Dana
Salsette	Parish	B. str.	.) 965	July 20	P. & O. S.	N. Co	H K & M dock	nepy .
Samuel Russell	ucas	Am. Bh	. 957	Aug, 10	Smith, Ar	cher and Co	[]	
Solent	Pasmore	5. Bh	732	July 2	$\mathbb{I}(G_{\cdot,\cdot} \mathbf{Living})$	ston and Co	London	[· · · · ·
Spark	Falls	Am. st	rl - 140	11	Thomas H	unt and Co	Union dock	Kepg.
Tropic	Leferour	am,bk	640	July 1	Russell ar	id Co	i aid up	(
		.	1 1	_		·	1 1 2 2 3 3]
)	1	ĺ			•	1	1

HANKOW.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	RIG &	Tons	ARRIVAL		DESTINATION	DESPATCH
Aik Chapeau Georgiana H. Nicholson Northern Light Sea Horle Staney,	Lawrenceson Lawrenceson Moore Inlliday mith Ceats R N.	Hulk Hulk B. eh. Hulk Halk	716	July 20	A. Heard and Co A. Heard and Co Dent and Co Shaw Ripley and Co Russell and Co Or Binger and Co	Landon	
	1	i			THE RESIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY	the second secon	

FUHCHAU.

MACAO.

434 Aug 12 P. Aramburo 212 Aug. 14 B. A. Pereira 482 Revnolus and C

SHIP'S NAME

CAPTAIR

Sulivan

lt. sh. B sh o.bk.

B. bk.

B. sn. Polok

Ru.sh.

Tone ABBIVAL CONSIGNES OR AGENT.

Reynolds and Co

May 3 Or fer

877 July 26 J. M. del R'o

352 May 26 A. A. de Mello and Co

306. May 2 J. M. del Rio

226 May 26 Order

10 Lapraik and Co

352 Aug. 14 E. L. Lanco

452 Aug. 17 A. A. de Mello and Co

Aug. 13 Roynal and Co

Reynolds and Co

Order

130 Aug. 6 Order
792 Aug. 9 R. Calderon
371 July 22 L. Marques
737 Aug. 20 Roynal and Co
Aug. 17 Peter & Ebell

Reynolds and Co

SHIP'S NAME	PAPTAIN	RIG	Toss	DATE OF ABBIVAL		DESTIMATIO	I) BSI ATCI
			1				
Albert Jurss	St idtluender.	Mec Sr.	206	June 25	Siemssen and Co	Uncertain	. '
Albert Victor		B. bk.	. 383	June 30	Russell and Co	Uncertain	· · .
l'oromandel	mite	B. sh.	660	Aug 9	Order _		book
Dunmail	T::omson	B. sh 🕆	771	Aug 9	G., Livingston and Co	London	
urydice		B. bk.	431		Order ;	Australia	
Contenave .	Thomson	:3. sh 🔄	634	Ang 9	John Fors er and Co	London	
Bust of Adolf		sw.ok.			Steinssen and Co		
lavor		H. B. M	232		British Government	Uncertain	
s and Queen	Shiw	B. str.		Jure - 1	E. H. How and Co	Tug	
John C. Munro	Weod	B. sh.			Order	Uncertain	}
Lightfoot		B. bk.	472	Aug 2	Order	Uncertain	,
Louisa ,	Hall	3. sh.			Dent and Co	Uncertain	
Northfleet	Symington	3. sh.	87.6	July 6	Lar., Matheson and Co.	London	
Naond	davera	B. ջև.։	709	June 23	Rusden Phipps and Co	London	
Qui ensland	Wick.	B. bk.	413	July 23	Russell and Co	Uncertain	· ·
Schwiell	Thomson	B. sh	8 5	Aug 2	Birley and Co.	London	1
Fa pang-nyo	Drege	B. str.	517	Aug 17	urder		
rell	Smith	3. bk.	323	July 24	Order	Uncertain	
Volunteer	wylie :	chi str	14.3		Uninese Government		
Veronica	Brown	B bk	332	July 28	Dent and Co	Uncertain	
Vindex	Caw	Chi sr	179	June 1	hinese Government	Uncertain	ļ .
Waratah	divier	3 str	256	Aug 21	Order		
Woosung	Relston	B. str.	1.60		J. Forster and Co	Tug.	

SHANGHAE.

	Ship's Namb	CAPTAIN	R10	Tons			REIGNBERGE AGENTS		MOITARITE	: (4 3 14	PA
À	teamers		Am.st B. str.	70 25	Apr. 12	H.	Fogg and Co		d up	. :	. :
-		Schroon Mooney	B. str.	345	July 17	1)01	utmann and Co v and Co		d up ichau	Ear	rl y
		Stewart	B. atı → :tı	500 50	May 24	TiO	ver and Co	Lai	վ որ		٠.
7	ei-loong	C-n-	Chi.str		Aug. 18	Chi	nese Government			-	
	anges	Gray Bernard	g. str.	1200	Aug. 22	12. 8	O.S. N. Co	 - • •			.
	• •	ciodow Comstock	pru.su b. str.	•	1	an	i. Pustau and Co t. Patridge	1	dup	 	
	ui-a		chi.str		July 12	0.8	Sassoon, Sons and Co		,	•	
	iphon aw loong	Peake Aitkins	B. str.	524	!ju e 13	3 3t. 3	ohens n and Co				
	ui-Quata hancuan	hingjay	c ysti i, str	300	July 12	l'r	n se Government utmann and Co	Lai	d up	÷.	
÷	unounda	Jayne	AUL St.	1(02	Aug 18	4. 1	Heard and Co sell and Co			;	
Ų	satleo n:Can	Tubbs Randall	B str.	134	laug 12	J. E	l. Wignail and Co	Fu	d up ichau	ſm	TC 6
	an-Hoong-Fei	Merrills Earle	B str.				. Barnet and Co Sasso in Sons and Co		d up d up		
	V Iliamette	McLeod	Cui.st	·I			neses Gove nment		-		
				_							:
٤	ailing Vessels		l un ah	l (Ans	tune 1	3 3-	124	<i>B</i>			
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è	gamemnon	George	Ց, եհ Β. Եk		Aug 1	diar	., Matheson and Co. in Thorne	Lon	adon	Ea	ırly
ł	kindo 11. xande r –	Dempster	վե. Եհ	298	July 30	0	R. Hiby and Co			٠.	
	Ann Adamson Antelope	lintton linte	B bk	. 504 1180	inty 1	0; Oi	phant and Co		ndon or charter		ս I ջ
ė	Antipodes	Woo iruff		. 59.3	Jan e 2	6 թե	aw diothers and Co	Lo	ndon	իու	m
	Arabia Asceniant	Smith Loho	B. bk	517	Yug	9i 🖈 .	R Ti by and to		• .		
	Aurora Australis	T dd Morris	B. b.	. 505 381	July 2	ა ა¦. 4 პი	aw, Broth rs and Co	F.	or charter	· - -	
	Banda Batavia	Damdolde	r. Du. bk	430	Jany 1	وان 🏂	cus n Droege and Co			•	
	Pengal Bolina	Petersen nus-ell	sw. bi		Aug. 2	# 15 p	meo.company	Tie	ntsin	Hà	ari <u>.</u>
	Burmah	Faston	B. Si	1171	Ju y i	6 G.	Livin ton and Co	1.			
	Cadavius Lantida	Living Jestey	មី. នា មី. ស	1			r, Matheson and Có.	Lo	ndon	E	eT.
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	Christian Rankin Cingala	Nielson	្រីស. ស្រី [អ. នា	il 708	Auc	3 r r	azar and + o				
	City of Quebec	Pubbs Enin.ton	В. в В в	1 :			Matheson and Co	1			
	Claro Babuyan Dartmouth	Elsden	્રી છે. ક	92	july l	$\mathfrak{t}^{2 G}$. Livingston and Co	L	or d on	×	ъΓ
	Den Behondigs Dipussund	Jen o i	Da. 8				m Pustau and Co mih, Kemedy and Co	٥ .		.	
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	Dunkeld Edith Binfield	Toma- Matchell	ს. 8 ა. b	к. 39	guly	$8 _{\mathcal{O}_1}$,,,			
	Elien Radford	Evans	В. b	k. 30	7 Aug	14 լ Մո	emseen and Co . R. Puby and Co	្រុ	or charte	-	
	Flizabeth Emerald	Fox McKenzie	e B. t	k. 60	7 Jus.	22_{ij}	orneo Company	\mathbf{F}	, or charte	T	
j	Euxine	Hudion	B. t	- 1 ·			. Thibener and Co razar and Co	R	epairing	.	
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	George Canning Gips: y	da ris Fullercor	B. b	K. 25	(i) July	9 A	razar and Co. R. Tilby and Co	F	. or chart	er	
	Gienisla	Peack Delano	_ B, t	k. 4	30 July	19 A	. R. Tirby and Co			. *	٠
	Golden State Helena	Knudten		k. 3	5 Aug	13 W	m, Pustau and Co 🔑			. !	•
j	Ho laudia	Ringe Nye	- Du.	- 1	30 Aug		rasar and Co aptain	F	or chart	e l	
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ļ	Jeanne & Joseph John Bull	Enbrwat Goodlan	_ ;		45 Aug. 48 Aug.	7 .	Dent and Co L. R. Titby and Co		: :		-
	John Buli	Harris	В.	bk ^l 4	8; July	7 (t., Livingston and Co		iverpool		Ear
	John Paul John Stanton, In	Currie r N hite	B.	eh. 7	24 June	20 F	ł., ∟ivingstan aud Co črazar and Co	· 1	london 3. or chart	et	Ear
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	L Vierge L bra	Reujnie Darksen	Du	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{g}=2$	40 Aug	7	Kroes and Co			·	
	Lizzie Allen	Dunn Barber	B.	հեն 3), der Nyphant and Co				·
	L ta Macedon	Swamerfiel	d B.	bk. 4	96 Aug	: 왕(Borneo Courpany		D anabar	,	
	A aggie Leslie	Hender		bk.	[39 July	7 29 1	Frazar and Co. D. Sassoon Sons and	Co	F. or char Newchwar		· -
	A arquis of Argyl	e Hay	В.	ah.	ila July	4	smita Kennedy and C	o	London		,:
	a zry Jane Maindi	Johnson	В.	bg.	30 Aug	; J4 (owie and Co Order w	٠			
	Minister Pahud	Lepses Bruce	Du	.อธิ. ก็ 🖯	36 June 21 Lug	e 27	l', Kroes and Co	-	F. or char	. i	3
	Alirelia Nizam	Areze	Fr.	bk. 5	in() July	19]	Sheric and Co	ایم	F. or char	ter	
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	Pauline	Thornd	yke Ha	bk. f	300 July	7.120	Captain		المعالمة الما	-	F.
	Petrel t'o;maise	lervis Eutler					Dent and Co Jar., Mathesou and C		Laid up London		F
	Princes: of Wale	s Barron	. ∤ 8 .	bk.	53 Aug	3. 7	D. Sassoon Sons and	Co		-	
	Queen of tha Sea Red Deer	Brun					Aug. Heard and Co Order				
	Scindia	Carr	В.	ab.	1. 1.		Smith, Kennedy and		e, or char	ter	
	Sea Witch Simoda	Hughs Drysdal		Bh.	650 Jun	e 26	D. Sassoon, Sons & C. Dow and Co	•	·		1
	Sir W. F. Willia	ms Wilson	B.	sh.	470 July	7 2	Shaw, Brothers and Wm Pustau and Co		London		E
	Soon Kong Trebolgan	King	В.	8h.	171 Mai	r. 25	Blain, Tate and Co	-	Liverpool		E
	Tycoon	Mutter	В.	bka :	352 Jun 731 Jun	e 4 le 26	(f., Livingston and C Smith, Kennedy and	_	New York London	• . · .	E
	Westminster Wild Dayrell	Darke	В.	gr.	1 5 8 Մահ	v: j4	Order			٠.,	
	Wild Deer Wild Gazelle	Cobb Lewis		sh. I	415 Jul	y 31]	Jar., Matherson and Aug., Heard and Co			•	
	Wilnelm Melhui	· [- ' '	707 Jun	e 23	Holliday Wise and O	0	London	٠.	E
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considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry. current term.

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& Co.

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Vol. XXII.

Ir is hereby noti

Ir is hereby notif Overland China Mail Her Britannic Majest British Cons Amoy, 24th Apr

THE HONGKON MAÇAD STEA PANY, I

NOTICE is hereby CALL, of \$25 Shares of this Comp payable on the 6th dathe Offices of the Ho Banking Company, where receipts will amount by the Marcan be exchanged for the Office of the Comsaid 6th day of Augu Interest at the rate per annua will be ch unpaid. By Order of the Bo (Signed) AUGUSTIN

Hougkong, July 5,

P & O S N.

shan

"SINGS PORE Place at Daylight, inst. Despatches w Saturday:

Singapore Pena Aden, Sez, M and Sout Bombiy, Madra Majerty a Maying tion Congo, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1 CARGO will be respondent to the 10th In Noon on the 11th; a P.M. on the 19th.

** Stipp is of C
Black Bill of Lading
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these Bills of Lading
transhipment and for
a view to the idequate
Policies in respect of t
Passage app at th
Office, Hone long.

THE following P claimed and ar Co.'s Parcel Room a signess, who are required diate deliver.

From South A. C.
D. H. Monsr Dapourt, .

Thos. Wallers, Eso Hongkong July 3 PENINSULAR & NAVIGATIO:

MR WILLIAM R will assume ch Business in Hongkon until further notice.

Hongkong, April 1